

Newport Mercury

VOLUME CLIII--NO. 46.

NEWPORT, R. I., APRIL 22, 1911.

WHOLE NUMBER 8,583.

The Mercury.

PUBLISHED BY

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

132 THAMPS STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1868, and is now in its one hundred and forty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting, readable, editorial, state, local and general news, well selected, interesting and valuable material, and household departments. Reading to many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROBERT WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 24, Order Sons of St. George, Harry Davidson, President; Fred. Smith, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays. 12:10

DANISH BROTHERHOOD--Eino Christensen, President; Anton Christensen, Secretary. Meets second and fourth Mondays. 12:10

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY--Andrew S. McKillop, President; Daniel J. Connelley, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays. 12:10

DAUGHTERS OF THE THISTLE, No. 3--President, Miss Margaret McKillop; Secretary, Mrs. Anna Thompson. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. 2:11

ADMIRAL THOMAS CAMP, Spanish War Veterans, Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays. 12:10

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians (Division 1)--President, Mrs. Mary F. Sullivan; Secretary, Mrs. James Lynch. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays. 12:10

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P.--James G. Smith, Chancellor; Commander, Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seal. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays. 12:10

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 5, U. R. K. of F.--W. Knight, Captain; P. G. Stuart, Jr., S. W. Schwarz, Recorder. Meets first Fridays. 7:11

CLAW McLODGE, No. 167--Hugh S. McKillop, Chief Alexander (Gillespie, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays. 12:10

NEWPORT LODGE, No. 23, Independent Order of Odd Fellows--John L. Lock, President; Joseph W. Kravetz, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays. 12:10

Local Matters.

Burlingame for Postmaster.

The announcement came from Washington Friday afternoon that Robert S. Burlingame had been appointed postmaster of Newport to succeed the late Albert C. Landers. This announcement gives much satisfaction to Mr. Burlingame's many friends in this city who feel that he is a man eminently well fitted for the position.

Board of Aldermen.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening was a short one, routine business being transacted. Weekly bills and payrolls were approved, and several minor licenses were granted. The board of firewards was authorized to advertise for bids for furnishing coal to the department for the year beginning on the first of May. The jury list for the year were examined and approved. Mayor Boyle announced the appointment of John Joseph Harrington as a special policeman and the appointment was confirmed.

Mr. F. F. Nolan appeared before the board as attorney for Miss Clara Herhman who petitioned the board for damages for injuries received as the result of a fall on Green street on February 20. The petition was received and May 20 was fixed as the date for further hearing the matter.

The assembly hall of the Rogers High School was the scene of an interesting meeting on Thursday evening when an illustrated lecture and exhibition of the work of the Boy Scouts was given. Mr. Daniel LeRoy Dresser presided and the principal speaker was Field Secretary P. G. Orwig of New York, whose remarks were illustrated by moving pictures. Following this a number of the Newport scouts gave an exhibition of their work, which was heartily applauded. There were exhibitions of bridge building, canoe and rescueation and other interesting features.

The members of Admiral Thomas Camp, United Spanish War Veterans, held an impressive ceremony on Thursday evening when their oath of allegiance was renewed. The Camp assembled at its quarters in the Mercury Building and marched to the rooms of the Chief Petty Officers Club, where the ceremony was called to attention and the oath administered by the officer of the day. Dancing followed and refreshments were served. The members of the Chief Petty Officers Club, with their ladies, were present and a delightful evening was passed.

Representative Council.

There was a special meeting of the representative council on Monday evening for the purpose of electing a city physician to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. John H. Sanborn. Dr. Keenan was elected to this office, and some other business was transacted, while there was still some that was not transacted. The council favored the choice of the Moorcroft site for the new police station but when it came to a question of actually passing the resolution providing for the purchase of the same, the members hesitated and the matter went to the table. Then the council adjourned.

There was a large attendance of members, practically the largest that there has ever been with the single exception of the first meeting of each year when city officers are to be elected. There were but 17 absentees and there is one vacancy caused by death. The vote for the office of city physician was on strict party lines, showing conclusively that the far-famed and widely advertised non-partisan representative council does not live up to its reputation, even as was long since predicted.

After the call of the roll and the reading of the records, Chairman Burrill announced the death of Dr. John H. Sanborn, and called for nominations for his successor. Mr. Andrew K. McMahon placed in nomination Dr. John H. Sweet, Jr., who, he said had been filling the duties of the office out of personal friendship to Dr. Sanborn, and was well qualified for the position. The nomination was seconded by Dr. Ramsey. Mr. John B. Sullivan, on behalf of Dr. Francis A. Keenan and Mr. Murphy seconded Dr. John C. Seabury nominated Dr. A. Chase Sanford, and although the nomination was not seconded it stood.

There were 177 votes cast, 83 being necessary to a choice. Dr. Sweet received 81, Dr. Sanford 2, and Dr. Keenan 94 and was elected.

A petition from the Civic League regarding the regulation and control of bill boards was received, and an accompanying resolution, providing for the appointment of a committee to consider the matter was passed. A petition was received from Sheriff James Anthony asking for a crosswalk in front of the Court House, and a petition from Joseph T. Donovan asking for a gravel sidewalk on Warner street.

The committee on Easton's Beach presented their report, which was read. The committee recommended that during the season advertisements be published for bids for rental of the beach for a term of not less than ten years, the bids to include the amount of rental to be paid and the list of attractions to be presented. The report called attention to the fact that the beach as run at present is not sufficiently attractive and that the rental received by the city is inadequate. The report was received, but no action was taken.

The committee on new contract with the Providence Telephone Company presented its report, accompanied by the draft of a contract. This was read in full, and is along similar lines to former years, with a few changes. There is a provision for a franchise tax of three per cent. on the gross earnings to be paid to the city, which is an increase over the former payment. A resolution was passed approving the contract and directing the board of aldermen to have it executed.

The committee on drinking fountain recommended that the board of aldermen be authorized to accept and place the drinking fountain on the west side of Tour park, and they recommended an appropriation of \$75 for the expense of installing the same. The recommendations were adopted.

There were two reports from the committee on the site for the new police station, one representing the majority and the other the minority of the committee. The first recommended the purchase of the Jurgens property on Pelham street; the other recommended the Moorcroft property on Matiboro street. Each set forth the advantages of the site recommended and the reasons for the recommendation. The Jurgens site was put first and the council did not approve this selection, 54 voting in favor and 91 against it.

A motion to adjourn was lost. Mr. Tanner argued at considerable length against the choice of the Moorcroft site, saying that it was totally inadequate for the purpose. Mr. William Williams replied. Mr. John B. Sullivan spoke against the Moorcroft site. Dr. Ramsey moved to amend the resolution as drawn by directing the board of aldermen to sell the buildings on the property at public auction and the amendment prevailed. Captain Cotton spoke strongly against the selection of the Moorcroft site. A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table and finally prevailed. Then the council adjourned.

Arraigned for Murder.

Frank L. Littlefield of Block Island was arraigned before Judge Franklin in the first District Court on Tuesday to plead to the warrant that had been served upon him, charging that he had killed his mother, Mrs. Lorenzo Littlefield, by striking her upon the head with a club. He pleaded not guilty and was held without bail at the Newport County Jail, the case being continued for one week. Hurdick & Blackford were retained as his counsel.

This is a case growing out of the sudden death of Mrs. Lorenzo Littlefield at Block Island last week. It will be remembered that she was found lying dead at the foot of a flight of steps in her house, where she lived with her grandson, Clarence Littlefield, Courtland Westcott, and a Portuguese boy. Upon learning the particulars of the case the Attorney General directed an investigation, which resulted in the issuing of a warrant for the arrest of her son, Frank Littlefield. The warrant was served by Deputy Sheriff Frank L. DeBlase Monday afternoon and Littlefield was brought to Newport and placed in the Newport County Jail. The funeral services for Mrs. Littlefield were held at Block Island on Sunday afternoon and were accompanied by sensational proceedings. Papers were served, directing that the body be placed in a receiving tomb instead of being buried, pending a further investigation of the case. When the warrant was sworn out by Coroner Daniel Mott of New Shoreham.

Mrs. Littlefield was the widow of Lorenzo Littlefield, who died a few weeks ago. He was known as one of the wealthiest men on Block Island. By his will his property was left to his wife during her life time, and after her death was to be divided between his two sons, Frank Littlefield and Clarence Littlefield, the latter living in Providence.

The defendant in this case is a well known resident of Block Island. He served as Senator in the General Assembly from New Shoreham some twenty years ago. He was away from the island for a number of years but for the last few years has made his home there. He is 47 years of age, is married and has several children. He remains quietly in his cell at the jail, and seems to take but little interest in what is going on about him.

Company F Association.

The fifteenth anniversary of the departure to the front of Company F, First Rhode Island Volunteers, was celebrated at the armory of the Newport Artillery Company on Monday evening, sixteen survivors of the original company being present. The affair combined a reunion and dinner and was heartily enjoyed by all who attended. The dinner was rather late in starting as some of the invited guests were obliged to attend the meeting of the representative council, but they came in in time to share the good things to eat and to take part in the speaking that followed.

The members of the association who attended were: James H. Chappelle, Henry Bull, Jr., Charles H. Clarke, Gustavus A. Clarke, Joshua P. Clarke, Benjamin F. Davis, William H. Durfee, Jr., Benjamin Easton, Jr., William Hamilton, Overton G. Langley, George P. Lawton, Thomas H. Lawton, John B. Mason, John B. F. Smith, George B. Smith, and Robert Carlisle, Jr. President Smith presided at the business meeting and in the election of officers, William Hamilton was elected president, Henry Bull, Jr., vice president, and Charles H. Clarke secretary and treasurer. After the business of the meeting there was a period of talking over old times, and then supper was served in the drill hall.

An excellent dinner was served and at its conclusion, President Smith called the meeting to order and read an original poem which he had composed for the occasion. The speakers included Brigadier General William Ennis, Mr. William Hamilton, Dr. James H. Chappelle, Representative Robert S. Franklin, Mayor Patrick J. Boyle, Colonel Frank P. King, Rev. E. A. Johnson, D. D., Mr. William S. Bailey, Hon. Robert S. Burlingame, Colonel Andrew K. McMahon, Mr. Thomas P. Peckham, Mr. Archie C. Luther, Mr. Fred M. Hammett, and Secretary Charles H. Clarke.

There was not much of a parade of Easter frolic last Sunday. It snowed hard in the early morning, and although it stopped long enough to allow the people to get to church and get home again, it was by no means weather to induce the wearing of new spring gowns. In the afternoon there was another snow squall, and those who decided to remain in doors for the day were perhaps the wisest.

Barney's has just received notice of the shipment of their first car of pianos from the Jewett factory. Their order this season was for five carloads.

Recent Deaths.

Postmaster Albert C. Landers.

Mr. Albert C. Landers, for more than twelve years postmaster of Newport, died at his residence on Rhode Island avenue on Monday evening, after a very short illness. He had been ill for a little more than a week, but his condition was not regarded as very serious and it was thought that he was on the way to recovery. Monday evening he began to fail suddenly and death ensued in a short time, being due to heart failure. His family were with him when the end came.

Mr. Landers had long been one of the most prominent men of Newport. From his boyhood days he had taken a deep interest in political matters and served for many years as chairman of the Republican city committee. He frequently held public office, being at one time State auditor and insurance commissioner, resigning those offices to accept the appointment of postmaster which was tendered him by President Harrison in 1899. In his public life he was well known throughout the State and was closely associated with some of the leading men of the State, including Senator Wetmore, Congressman Uter, Judge Johnson and hundreds of others, all of whom held him in the highest esteem.

Mr. Landers was the youngest son of the late Edward and Mary (Foster) Bodwell (Landers), and was born to this city on June 19, 1845. He was educated in the public schools, and at the early age of thirteen years engaged in business for himself, running a fruit and confectionery store on Broadway. In 1867 he purchased the business of the late William E. Deane, who was engaged in the sale of china and fancy goods. He paid close attention to business and built up a large trade, making a specialty of toys and sporting goods. He also did much outside work in decorating and supplying tents for public functions, at one time having practically all of that work that was carried on in Newport. In 1899 Mr. Landers took his son, Mr. William G. Landers, into partnership under the firm name of A. C. Landers & Son, the elder Mr. Landers devoting most of his time to his duties as postmaster.

Mr. Landers served as a member of the personal staff of Governor Bourne, with the rank of Colonel. He had been a member of the board of trustees of the Island Savings Bank and a director of the Newport Street Railway, and its successors, the Newport & Fall River Street Railway. He was a member of the Lawrence Club, and had been connected with a number of fraternal organizations.

Of late years Mr. Landers had been seen but little at public gatherings and was better satisfied to remain at home with his family, of whom he was very fond. He was known as a successful businessman, and he made a capable postmaster, many important improvements to the service having been inaugurated under his administration. His long service in the office had made him familiar with every detail and he took delight in improving the service rendered to the public by the office under his charge.

Mr. Landers is survived by a widow, who was Miss Sarah Perry Clarke, daughter of the late Jonathan C. Clarke. He leaves nine children: Edward P. Landers, William G. Landers, Albert C. Landers, Jr., Mrs. Mary L. Sypher, Charles B. Landers, Mrs. Harold A. Peckham, Miss Martha S. Landers, Earle P. Landers, and Harry R. Landers. Of five brothers, but one survives him, Thos. T. Landers of Charlestown, Mass.

Funeral services were held at his late residence on Rhode Island avenue on Thursday afternoon and were attended by a large gathering of relatives and friends, including many prominent citizens of the city and State. There were many beautiful floral offerings, including large pieces from the carriers and clerks at the Newport postoffice. The postoffice was closed during the hours of the service in order that as many as possible of the employees there might attend.

Rev. Gustavus A. Hulbert, pastor of the United Congregational Church, officiated, and was assisted by Rev. James Austin Richards of Boston, a former pastor. The bearers were General Charles A. Wilson and Judge Francisco G. Jillion of Providence, and Col. William Pease Sheffield, Mr. Angus MacLean, Mr. Martin E. Bennett, Mr. William H. Lee, Mr. Anthony Stewart, and Mr. Joseph Barrett. The interment was in the Island Cemetery.

Mrs. Anna Parmenter died at her home on Mt. Vernon street on Thursday afternoon after a short illness from diseases incident to old age. She was in her eighty-seventh year, and had been confined to her bed for only about two weeks. The end came quietly and peacefully.

Mrs. Parmenter was a daughter of the late Joseph G. Stevens, and was married to Mr. Parmenter fifty-nine

years ago, the ceremony taking place in the house in which she died. Besides her husband she leaves one son, Mr. Joseph G. Parmenter. She was one of a family of eight children, of whom only two survive, Mr. Joseph G. Stevens and Mrs. Henry W. Corzer.

Two Fires at Once.

Newport had the unusual experience on Wednesday of having two fire alarms come in at practically the same time, the second box being struck before all the apparatus had reached the scene of the first fire. Some confusion ensued, but both fires were taken care of promptly and the firemen did good work. Box 411 called a part of the department to the corner of Thames and Gidley streets where there was a lively blaze in the Papa building occupied on the lower floor by the furniture store of M. Stoneman. About five minutes after the alarm box 25 was pulled for a fire in an ashen in the rear of William H. Lee's residence on Mt. Vernon street which had ignited the side of the house. That fire was quickly extinguished and the loss was small.

The Stoneman fire was a different proposition. Before the apparatus reached the scene great billows of smoke could be seen blowing across Thames street and it appeared as if a great fire was in progress. The firemen quickly got to work and soon had many lines of hose playing on the fire. The flames seemed to have gathered in a pile of mattresses stuffed with excelsior, and these were drawn out into the open air as quickly as possible, but not before the fire had communicated with the walls and had worked itself into the partitions making a hard fire to fight. The smoke was dense and was everywhere through the building. The men who went inside were badly used by the smoke and were glad to get a breath of air. In spite of all the fire and smoke, the flames did not break through the walls and the only spectacular part was the smoke. Much chopping had to be done before the flames were extinguished, and it was thought possible at one time that the fire might reach the Capinelli building only a few inches away on the north.

From the Torpedo Station it looked as if Newport had a bad fire on the water front and the fireboat Wave was at once sent to the scene with long lines of hose and a force of trained men under Lieutenant Belknap. The Wave came into the dock opposite the fire and the hose was at once connected and carried to Thames street. The force applied to Chief Kirwin that they were ready for work, but he thought them not needed. So they stayed within their lines and watched the fire with their hose coupled and ready for a signal to go into action.

The loss on the building is fully covered by insurance. There was \$2000 on the Stoneman stock, but the owner claims that this will not nearly cover his loss. Practically all of his stock is ruined by the water and smoke, although some of it can probably be disposed of. The damage to the building by fire and water will be considerable and a good deal of tearing away had to be done to get at the fire.

At the market at St. Joseph's Church on Easter Sunday it was announced by the pastor, Rev. Father Mahan, that the contract for building the new church edifice had been awarded to the Gilbane Building Company of Providence, who were the lowest bidders. The contract price is \$78,264, and includes only the building proper, which will be of light colored brick with terra cotta trim minge, and will be large enough for a seating capacity of 1,314. Attention of the parishioners was called to the fact that the contract price for the building would by no means cover the cost of interior fittings, windows, etc., and it was suggested that anyone that desired to give any object as a memorial to some friend or relative should move promptly in the matter. It is hoped that the new church will be completed in time for the Easter services next year.

The second convention of the churches of Rhode Island will be held at the Union Congregational Church in Providence on Monday, April 24, and an interesting and instructive programme has been arranged. Bishop Peary will deliver the opening address and prayer at the opening session. Rev. William Sanford Jones will lecture of the after dinner speakers in the evening. Rev. Mr. Jones and Rev. G. A. Hulbert are members of the committee of arrangements.

The Thames street St. E. Church has purchased from Fred M. Hammett and wife the Rudolf house on Church street for use as a parsonage, the announcement being made at the Easter service. The property is leased until May 1, 1912, and after that date it will be used for the purpose for which it was bought.

The Thayer street St. E. Church has purchased from Fred M. Hammett and wife the Rudolf house on Church street for use as a parsonage, the announcement being made at the Easter service. The property is leased until May 1, 1912, and after that date it will be used for the purpose for which it was bought.

For Memorial Day.

The general committee of the Lawton-Warren Post, G. A. R., for the observance of Memorial Day held a meeting on Wednesday evening, and organized by the election of the following officers:

Chairman--Post Commander William S. Bailey.
Secretary--Post Department Commander William O. Milne.
Treasurer--Post Department Commander Andrew K. McMahon.

It was decided to lay out the plans for the observance of the day in the usual manner, and the following sub-committees were appointed to take care of the details:

Committee on Orator and Chaplain--William S. Bailey, William O. Milne, Joseph P. Cotton.
On Hall--J. I. Greene, Edward T. Bosworth, Charles H. Clarke, George A. Pritchard.

On Carriages--Charles H. Clarke, J. I. Greene, William S. Broom, Frank P. Gomez, William H. Durfer.
On Supplies and Printing--Joseph P. Cotton, William S. Bailey, William O. Milne.

On Flowers--John B. Mason, Peter W. Townsend, John T. Delano, George A. Pritchard, William S. Broom, Robert Cradle, George B. Smith, Andrew K. McMahon, Frank F. Gomez, A. L. Towbridge, Charles F. Paddock, David B. Peabody, Charles H. Clarke.
On Music--John B. Mason, J. I. Greene, Robert Cradle, George A. Pritchard, William S. Broom, Charles H. Clarke.

On Flagging Graves--Andrew K. McMahon, Edward T. Bosworth, John T. Delano, A. L. Towbridge, James McMaster, Charles F. Paddock, Robert Cradle, James H. Hampton, William P. Smith, A. J. Barker.
On Invitations--Joseph P. Cotton, William S. Bailey, William O. Milne, William H. Durfer, James H. Hampton, A. F. Squire.

On Auditing--William S. Broom, A. F. Squire, George A. Pritchard.

A Winter Storm.

Newport was treated to a lovely winter snowstorm on Thursday, the snow forming to a considerable depth and remaining in place in some instances until the warm sun of Friday made short work of it. It was a veritable winter day, and the walking everywhere was admirable. Much more snow fell here than in Providence and other parts to the north of us, where the snow disappeared as soon as it ceased to fall.

The storm began early Wednesday evening with a heavy rain which continued well through the night. A high wind prevailed and when the snow and sleet began to fall early Thursday morning it was dashed against the windows with the violence that made it seem like a genuine December blizzard. Soon after daybreak the ground was covered with snow, and it was very wet and heavy. In the downtown district the snow stood more than ankle deep and it was for a time impossible to cross Thames street without going to over ordinary rubbers. The water and slush filled the streets in some places from curb to curb.

There was little attempt made to clear the sidewalks for it was felt that the snow would soon disappear, and this proved to be the case in most instances. The highway department sent out a force of men to clear some of the worst cross walks and after the storm ceased the walking was quickly restored to normal condition. Friday morning dawned beautifully clear, but still with a touch of winter in the air.

Election of Officers.

Trinity Church.

Senior Warden--George Gordon King.
Junior Warden--William J. Corzani.
Vestrymen--Robert C. Cottrell, J. I. Greene, William B. Sayer, Clarence A. Carr, Herbert Bliss, Charles F. Hoffman, Edward Griffith.

Secretary--William D. Sayer.
Treasurer--William J. Corzani.
Delegates to Diocesan Convention--George Gordon King, Clarence A. Carr, William H. Walcott, William S. Sherman, Edward Griffith.

Substitutes to Diocesan Convention--William D. Sayer, Herbert Bliss, Stephen B. Luce, William Ennis, Robert C. Cottrell.
Delegates to Providence Convention--Edward Griffith, William J. Schwartz, George F. Rounds, Asa H. Kennan, George Gordon King.

Auditors to Providence Convention--Robert C. Cottrell, Herbert Bliss, Henry D. DeBlase, Henry W. Clarke, Ed DeBlase.
Auditing Committee--James Powell Corzani, Asa H. Kennan, George F. Rounds, William O. Schwartz.

Emmanuel Church.

Senior Warden--John H. Taylor.
Junior Warden--Andrew K. McMahon.
Vestrymen--Robert H. Scitton, George B. Logan, Joseph Pearson, John Naden, William H. Young, Darvis Baker, Thomas P. Peckham, Dudley E. Campbell, William H. Clarke, P. S. Hale.

Clerk--George B. Logan.
Treasurer--John M. Taylor.
Assistant Treasurer--R. H. McIntosh.
Auditors--W. H. Clarke, Frank S. Hale.

Delegates to Diocesan Convention--John M. Taylor, Darvis Baker, W. H. Clarke, Thomas P. Peckham, George W. Barlow.
Substitutes--P. S. Hale, R. H. McIntosh, John H. Richardson, A. K. McMahon, John Power.

Delegates to Providence Convention--John M. Taylor, A. K. McMahon, Thomas O. Lake, Arthur Power, William G. Taylor.
Substitutes--P. S. Hale, John D. Richardson, Francis M. Sisson, John W. McDougall, Francis G. Wilbur.

Organist--Fred Colman--Henry Stuart Hendry.
Assistant Organist--James N. Gitt-on.
Sexton--Clifford R. Carter.

St. John's Church.

Senior Warden--John C. Weaver.
Junior Warden--Hamilton Fish Webster.
Vestrymen--James T. Hathaway, Lars Larson, Jacob Anderson, Julius Burdick, Daniel U. Boone, George G. Brown, Herbert A. Scottie.
Treasurer--Julius Burdick.
Secretary--Daniel U. Boone.
Delegates to Diocesan Convention and to Convention--Hamilton Fish Webster, Lars Larson, James T. Hathaway, Julius Burdick, Albert--Daniel U. Boone, Jacob Anderson, John C. Weaver, James Uroff.

The Honorable Senator Sagebrush

By
FRANCIS LYNDE

Copyright, 1910, by Street & Smith



CHAPTER XIII.

BARRIERS INVISIBLE.

BLOUNT drove himself back to the capital the following morning in the big roadster, and there was no opportunity for further confidential speech with Patricia before he left. But with the new day had come a new determination. To the best of his ability he would try to live up to the high standard set for him by the woman he loved, not only preaching the gospel of political righteousness, but doing his utmost to try to make it effective.

With this high purpose in view he drove on past the city garage and made an early call upon Gantry.

"Hello, old man! Come back to row some more about that telegram?" was his greeting.

Blount shook his head. "No. If you have sent it well and good; if you haven't, you may pitch it into the wastebasket. I came to talk about something else."

"Good, sound, sensible second thought," said Gantry, laughing. Then he took out his pocketbook and passed the suppressed telegram across to Blount. "Here it is. You can do the wastebasket act yourself. I couldn't get you committed without at least trying to get the cutting tool out of your hands. What is the other thing you've got on your mind this early in the morning?"

"It's this, Dick. You know what I've been doing—what I supposed I was hired to do—assuring everybody, right and left, that we were going into this campaign with clean hands?"

"I know," admitted the traffic manager, developing a sudden interest in the figures of the rug at his feet. "I have been doing this in a business way at my office uptown in season and out of season, and night before last at Ophir I did it publicly. As the campaign progresses I shall doubtless put myself on record many times to the same effect."

"Good man!" applauded Gantry, "trying to drag the talk down to some less portentous altitude. I'm sure we need all the whitewashing anybody can give us."

"That is just the point," Blount went on gravely. "It mustn't be merely a sort of whitewash, Dick. It has got to be the real thing this time. I began by 'telling the little brothers,' as you called them, but I mean to go higher up if I am compelled to. I am here this morning to ask you to give me your word as a gentleman and my friend that you will not, directly or indirectly, do or cause to be done anything that will make me stand forth as a self-conflicted liar before the people of this state. I want you to promise me that you will cut out all the deals, all the bribes, all the bargains, all the—"

"Oh, say here," protested the man under fire; "you've got the wrong pig by the ear, Evan. I'm not the 'Transcontinental Railway company.' I know you are not. But to a greater degree than any other official in the management you have Mr. McVickar's confidence. If you don't feel competent to handle this thing on your own responsibility pass it up to those who can and have it understood that there must be no compromise."

"Great Scott!" murmured Gantry. "And you're on the pay sheets the same as the rest of us! But candidly, as man to man, Evan, the thing can't be done. We've got to play the game. There'll eat us alive if we don't. You needn't figure in it. It was a mistake letting him hawthay go to you, and I said so at the time. But you—the powers that be said it had to be that way, and I had to let him go and shall you all up. It shan't happen again. I can promise you that much, anyway."

Blount caught quickly at the hesitant pause. "Who were the powers that be in Hawthay's case, Dick?" he demanded.

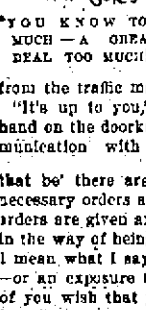
"I can't tell you that; honestly I can't, Evan," was the anxious refusal. "Don't ask me."

"All right; then I shall assume that Mr. McVickar was responsible," said Blount calmly, thus proving that he had not taken his degree in the law school for nothing.

"Oh, hold on; you mustn't do that, either," protested the unwilling occupant of the witness stand. "Thank you," said the postgraduate, with the true Blount smile. "Now I know that it was my father. No; don't deny it. But we are wandering from the real issue. I've asked you for a promise, Dick. Will you give it?"



I have been telling everybody that this is to be a campaign of publicity. I shall keep my word."



"You know too much—a great deal too much!"

"It's up to you," he said, with his hand on the doorknob. "Get into communication with whatever 'powers' there are that can give the necessary orders and see to it that the orders are given and that they are put in the way of being carried out. Dick, I mean what I say. It's a clean sheet—or an exposure that will make a lot of you wish that you had never been born."

"Hold on—one question, before you go," Evan pleaded Gantry, "and give me a straight answer. Is this another move of the honorable of your father's?"

Gantry's smile was as grim as any that Blount had ever seen on the face of the Honorable David.

"My father is much more likely to take sides with you, I am sorry to say. No, Dick; you've got only one man to fight, but you mustn't forget that his name also is Blount. Go to it and send me word and let the first word be that you have scotched the head of this lumber company snake. That's all for today. Goodby."

Returning to his office in Temple court, Blount found that the morning mail had been busy with him also. There were three invitations from widely separated cities in the state, all based upon the newspaper reports of his Ophir speech, and the afternoon mail brought three more.

It was evident that the campaign of education had struck a popular chord, and the young political manager saw what a miraculous opportunity was opening for the railroad if only the "powers" that Gantry had refused to name could be broad enough and high minded enough to seize it.

After that for three weeks Blount scarcely saw his office in the capital. One appointment followed another in rapid succession, and everywhere there was a repetition of the welcome extended by the Ophir miners—a cordial welcome, generous applause and kindly hospitality at every turn.

It was not until he was deep into the fourth week of the burryings to and fro that he began to admit a suspicion which grew like a juggler's rose when he had once given it place. These invitations, which were now coming from all parts of the state—could it be possible that they were all spontaneous? And if they were not—

If they were so many subtle moves in the great game he could see no possible end to be subserved by them save one—they were effectually keeping him away from the capital, which was the nucleus and center of the campaign activities.

Was there something going on at headquarters that "the powers" did not wish him to find out? Of one thing he was fairly well assured—Gantry was dodging him, was apparently keeping an accurate record of his movements, for whenever the burryings to and fro permitted a flying visit to the capital Gantry was always out of town.

With the awakening suspicion came a rapid putting together of two and two. Wherever he went there was always the same pressing hospitality, with many urgings to delay his going. At the same time it became evident in many little ways that he was in reality merely skimming over the surface in his campaign work.

That a hot political fight was going on all around him he could not doubt. The newspapers were full of it, and in many sections of the state the fight had become acrimonious and bitter. But, although he was supposed to be in the fight, it began to be apparent that he was little more than an on-looker when it came to the really vital struggle of the moment.

It was as if everything had been carefully prearranged, like a sort of triumphal procession. None the less the invisible barrier, the barrier which was shutting him out from the inner workings of the campaign, was there, and he could neither surmount it nor push it aside.

Notwithstanding the hard work he did not let the missionary effort outweigh the sturdier purpose, which was to hold his principals rigidly up to the mirror of a vigilant watchfulness.

Arguing that the opposition newspapers would be quick to seize upon any charge of corruption involving the railroad company, he read them faithfully. As yet there had been nothing more than spiteful innuendoes and a raking over of past misdeeds, though many of the editors were charging a secret alliance between his father and McVickar and warning their readers

to look out for startling developments later on.

Not content with mere watchfulness, however, Blount got his finger upon the pulse of occasions whenever he could. On his brief stopovers in the capital he kept his eyes and ears open for the earliest hint of any charge of chicanery, and, though he was unable to get hold of Gantry personally, he kept up a steady fire of letters and telegrams, all pointing to the same end—absolute and utter good faith and the upholding of his hands in the public plea for a square deal.

To these the traffic manager replied guardedly, but optimistically. The management was delighted with the good work done and doing by the new division counsel; public opinion was slowly but surely changing; it would be a landslide election, and Blount could take credit for his due.

In all this Blount did not fail to remark that there was never anything said about the Hawthay bargain, and the omission made him the more watchful. A little investigation unearched other and similar bargains made in the past.

For example, there was a practical and very effective irrigation trust, an alliance, offensive and defensive, of the big irrigation companies. Controlling the water under proprietary rights, as most of them did, these companies could influence many votes among the beneficiary farmers. Land deals in the past with the railroad company had been the basis for corruption here, and with the electric power people, preferential freight rates had been traded for the votes of employees, as with Hawthay.

Some of these special rates were still in force, as the quiet investigation on the ground developed, whereupon Blount's communications to Gantry took on a more emphatic tone. The tariffs must be revised and one of two things must be done—either the preferential of the favored corporations must be withdrawn or the public rates must be leveled down to meet the specials.

It was on a second speechmaking visit to Ophir that Blount had his first face to face change at the traffic manager after the opening of the correspondence battle.

A meeting of the Mine Owners' association, moving for a readjustment of the classification on copper matte and bullion at a time when the railroad company might be supposed to be on the giving hand, took Gantry to the great camp in the Carmadine hills, and the first man he met at the hotel was the new dictator of policies for the Transcontinental company.

"Made a mistake, didn't you, Dick, coming while I was here?" said the reformer, with a very likable replica of his father's grim smile. "I suppose you've got an immediate engagement to go somewhere or see somebody."

"No, I wish I had," was the hearty admission. "Say, Evan, you are getting to be a perfect nightmare with your letters and telegrams. You've got me so I'm afraid to open my desk. Why can't you let well enough alone? You haven't heard of any skulduggery lately, have you?"

"Nothing new, no. But a housecleaning is supposed to take down all the old cobwebs. Those preferentials for United Electric and the Siwash Land and Improvement?"

"Heavens and earth! You call yourself a lawyer, and yet you ask us to set aside promises that are or ought to be as binding as so many written contracts, with penal attachments! It can't be done, Evan—that's all there is to it; it can't be done."

"Gan?" goes out of the window when "must" comes in at the door, Dick. I've been digging into the records, and I have evidence enough to mob that people of this state into a turn that will tear up your tracks if I should publish it."

"But I tell you we can't withdraw the specials; you will eyed fanatic!" "All right; then level down the public's rate to fit them. And do it quickly, Dick. The time is growing fearfully short, and my patience isn't what it used to be."

"Anybody would think you owned the Transcontinental, lock, stock and barrel. Where under heaven did you get your nerve, Evan? Bless if I don't believe you could outbribe the old—your father himself if you once got the fool notion into your head that it was your duty to try."

This time Blount's smile was rather sorrowful, and he shook his head. "Come and hear me speak tonight if you're staying over that long. Then you'll know why I must have the solid rock of good faith under my feet. Gantry spoke of my father just now. I bear the name, too, Dick. Don't you see that I've got to make good?"

It was during this hardworking interval that Blount saw, with keen regret, the gradual widening of the breach between him and his father. That the long arm of the machine of which his father was the acknowledged head was reaching out into all corners of the state there was ample evidence, and that the machine campaign was a thing to be reckoned with and fought against was a cardinal principle with the young reformer.

But it is hard to fight in the dark. The organization was so perfect that its very existence seemed mythical at times—a mere bugbear set up to be knocked down by the honest voter at the polls on election day.

Yet Blount knew that it was no myth. Sometimes he fancied that it was the machine which was interposing the larisbar barrier beyond which he was not permitted to pass. With that thought came the old doubts and fears that his father and McVickar had conspired together to make him the fence behind which all the trickery of a venal campaign could be safely screened. But while this thought visibly widened the growing breach it made him only more determined to fight to the bitter end. What one man could do to herald the dawn of a new political epoch for his native state should be done.

It was on one of his short stopovers in the capital city that Blount found himself seated opposite his father at a table for two in the Inter-Mountain cafe. The meeting was purely accidental, as most of their meetings had come to be. Inquiring for his father at the desk, Blount had been told that

the senator was out of town. But an hour later, when he had taken his seat at the dinner table, the supposed absentee had walked in to take the opposite chair.

For a time their talk was of the doings at Wartrace Hall, of the professor's enthusiastic digging for fossils, of Patricia's keen enjoyment of the life in the open and this put with gentle banter of Mrs. Honoria's growing love for the young woman whose ambitions reached out toward a "career."

"Working you pretty hard these days, aren't they, son?" was the friendly remark that opened the way for more to follow. "If you belonged to my generation instead of your own you wouldn't be cold shouldering that young woman out at Wartrace the way you do—not for all the politics that was ever hatched."

"I have my work to do," said the son gravely, "and Patricia Annars would be the last person in the world to put obstacles in the way of it. I wish I could say as much for other people."

The boss looked up quickly. "Somebody been trying to block you?"

Evan Blount met the gaze of the shrewd gray eyes without flinching. "I don't know of any good reason why we shouldn't be frank with each other, dad," he said, using for the first time since his return the old boyhood father name. "You know better than any one else, I think, what the stumbling blocks are and who is putting them in my way."

Instantly the faraway look came into the gray eyes.

"I know a heap of things that I can't tell—not just yet, son. Has McVickar been calling you down?"

"No one has called me down, but some one or something is keeping me out of the real fight. There isn't any fight that I can get into. Everywhere I go there is the same cut and dried welcome, the same predetermined enthusiasm. Sometimes it seems as if all the people I meet had been instructed to make things pleasant and easy for me."

The senator's chuckle was barely audible.

"I wouldn't find much fault with that if I were you, son," he said. "You'll get enough of the real thing by and by."

Blount felt his anger rising. He was in precisely the right mood to believe that his father, failing to make him a cog in one of the wheels in the machine, had gone about in some mysterious way to isolate him, to make it impossible for him to get into the real tide of affairs. But he kept his temper.

"It's no use," he said, with a tang of abruptness in his tone. "We are diametrically opposed to each other—you and I, dad; I stand for democracy, the will of the people and its fullest and freest expression. You stand for—"

"Well, son, what do I stand for?" queried the father, and the question was accompanied by the quizzical smile that brought the hot blood boyishly to Blount's cheek.

"If I should say what all men say—what some of them are frank enough to say even to me"—He stopped short and then went on again with better self control.

"Let's keep the peace if we can, dad. I'm sorry that you are finding it necessary to fight me and a thousand times sorer that I've got to fight you. But I'll tell you here and now that I'll never quit this state—this native state of mine—until it has had at least one decently clean election. I have told Gantry to pass the word that I shall show the railroad up if it doesn't play fair, and I've got to hand the same thing out to you, dad. I don't want to threaten, but it is only fair to say that I haven't been going about with my eyes shut. Whether you have authorized it or not, there is a lot of crooked work going on, and if I am driven to it I can print some things that would change the political map of this state so it won't be recognizable."

For some little time after his son had left the cafe the Hon. Senator Sagebrush sat absently toying with his dessertspoon. When he rose to go out the battle light in the fierce gray eyes was the signal which not even his most faithful henchmen could always interpret, but which most men feared.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE DYNAMITER.

IT was about the time that Evan Blount was bulking his fourth week of the campaign of education that the senator's wife began to detect signs of country weariness in the eyes of Miss Patricia Annars. During the last week or two some impulse which she did not take the trouble to analyze seemed to be drawing the girl toward the city. The roads around Wartrace were just as good as ever, and the free pleasures of motoring in a country where speed restrictions were conspicuous by their absence were just as keen. But now Patricia confessed freely to a longing for the sight of city streets.

"Only you mustn't consider us or me so much as you do, Mrs. Blount," she protested. "I have a dreadful suspicion that we have already interfered shamefully with your autumn plans. You are merely too kind and hospitable to admit it."

"You have interfered with nothing," was the ready assurance. "No inducement that was ever devised would take the senator away from his own state during a political campaign, and your coming has been a blessing. But for the good excuse to bring your father out, here to the fossil beds we should have been mired up in the Inter-Mountain hotel from the firing of the opening gun to the day after election. But that is neither here nor there. You are tired of the country. Shall I telephone the senator that we are going to this afternoon to stay awhile?"

"I shall be delighted," said Patricia, and the eyes which were so apt to tell tales confirmed it. Then she added, "Now that father has his box of

books from the university library he will never miss us."

On their first day in the capital Evan was away, but he returned the following morning, and Mrs. Blount captured him for a theater box party.

It proved to be a rather more formidable affair than Evan had anticipated. There was a sufficient number of guests to fill two of the open dress circle boxes. Gantry was of the number, and so were the Weatherfords—father, mother, daughters and son.

Blount had been counting upon a measurably undisturbed evening with Patricia, but fate or a designing hostess intervened, and he found himself cornered between Mrs. Weatherford and her younger daughter, with the square shouldered reform candidate for governor strengthening the barrier which separated him from Patricia.

Blount had met Gordon socially a number of times, and in the intervals allowed him by Mrs. Weatherford he was silently studying the face of the big man, who, if the gods should so direct, might be the leader and chief political figure in the state for the succeeding two years.

It was a good face and, in Blount's estimate, an exceedingly strong one. Almost unconsciously he fell to contrasting it with that of Reynolds, the candidate for whom the corporation interests were working.

Though Blount himself was on the corporation side, he could not help admitting that the comparison was not favorable to Reynolds. He said to himself that Reynolds' face was the face of a time-server.

Weighing the two men one against the other—Reynolds was sitting in an adjacent box with a party of railroad officials—Blount was conscious of a twinge of regret that chance or his convictions had made him a partisan of the weaker man.

Throughout the play and the intermissions the Weatherfords—mother and daughter—kept him from exchanging so much as a word with Miss Annars, whom Gantry was shamelessly monopolizing. But on the short return walk to the hotel after the play, Blount resolutely pushed his friend aside and gave Patricia his arm.

"I think you owe me a very abject apology," was the way she began on him when they had such privacy as the crowded sidewalk conferred.

"Consider them made; and then tell me what, for," he countered.

"Consider a moment. You come to me with a really harrowing story of your new experiences, and just as I am beginning to get interested there, is an interruption, and in the morning, at some perfectly impossible hour, off you go, and we hear no more of you for weeks and weeks. What have you been doing?"

"I have been doing precisely what you told me to do—preaching the gospel of honesty and fair dealing, and trying my level best to make other people practice it."

"You have been successful?" she asked quickly.

"Reasonably so in the preaching, since that depended solely upon me. As to the other, I don't know. Sometimes I think the housecleaners are honest at work, and at other times I am afraid they are putting up a front only to deceive me. Some time perhaps I may tell you how far I have had to go into the 'practical politics' armory to get my weapons."

"And your father, Evan—are you coming to understand him any better?"

He shook his head despondently. "No, or rather, yes. I am afraid I am coming to understand him, or his methods only too well. The only way we can keep from quarreling now is to banish politics when we are together."

"I am sorry," she said, and the sorrow was emphatic in her tone. "As I have said before, you don't understand him. You are judging him by standards which, however just and true they may be, are peculiarly your own standards. I know you can be broad for others when you try. Can't you be broader for him?"

It was good to hear her defend his father. It was what he would have wished his wife to do. Suddenly there arose within him a huge reluctance to lessen or to weaken in any way her trust in David Blount.

"Let us say that the fault is mine," he said hastily. "God forbid that I should be the means of making you think less of him in any respect!"

"He is simply a grand old man—the first I have ever known for whom the hackneyed phrase seemed to have been made," she asserted warmly. "If he has faults I am sure they are nothing more than gigantic virtues, the faults of a man who is too strong to be little in any way."

With Patricia in town, the "silver tongued spellbinder of Quaretrato Mesa," as the Daily Capital called the new division counsel, would have been glad to evade some of the speaking appointments, but as his engagements had been made for some days in advance he was obliged to go.

On his return to the capital he was delighted to find the party of three still occupying the private dining room suite in the Inter-Mountain. Arriving on the morning train, he was permitted to make the party of three a party of four at the breakfast table.

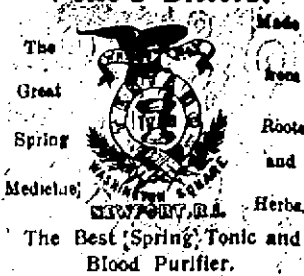
Later, however, when he went to his offices in the Temple court building the strenuousness asserted themselves again with somewhat startling emphasis. Though he found his desk closed and was reasonably sure that he had in his own possession the only key that would unlock it, he found his papers scattered in confusion under the roll top and the letters and telegrams which had come during his absence opened. A touch of the electric button brought the stenographer from the anteroom.

"Who's been in my desk, Collins?" he demanded, pointing to the confusion and scrutinizing the face of the young man for signs of guilt.

"Goodness gracious! I don't know,"

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

Feke's Bitters.



The Best Spring Tonic and Blood Purifier.

Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST,

302 THAMES STREET

Two Doors North of Post Office

NEWPORT, R. I.

ARCTIC ICE CO.

WHOLESALE AND Retail Dealers.

This company is prepared to furnish ice of the best quality and in quantities at prices as low as can be purchased in the city.

Telephone connection.

Office, Commercial Wharf

JOHN H. GREENE, Supt.

J. D. JOHNSTON,

Architect and Builder,

Plans and Estimates furnished on application. General Jobbing, Mason, Tile and Stucco Work executed with dispatch.

Shop 63 Mitt St. Office 70 Peabody St. P. O. Box 161. Residence 100 Church St. S-14

NEWPORT

Transfer Express Co.

TRUCKERS

General Forwarders

Heavy Trucking a Specialty.

Estimates Given on any Kind of Carting.

Accessible by Telephone at any and all hours.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE 30 Bellevue Avenue

BRANCH OFFICES, 272 Thames Street

New York Freight Depot

Telephone 711-2

GET YOUR

ICE CREAM

Koschny's,

230 & 232 THAMES STREET.

or at his

Branch Store, 16 Broadway

Cake, Ice Cream

CONFECTIONERY.

STRICTLY FRESH

FIRST and EVERY

CLASS DAY.

YOU CAN PATENT

Anything you invent or improve; also get

CLEAR TRADE-MARK, COPYRIGHT or DESIGN

PROTECTION. Send model, sketch, or photo.

for free examination and advice.

BOOK ON PATENTS FREE. No Atty's

fees. C. A. SNOW & CO.

Patent Lawyers, WASHINGTON, D. C.

MICHAEL F. MURPHY,

Contractor

BUILDER

OF MASON WORK,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Filling, Draining and all kinds

of Jobbing attended to.

Orders left at:

Calendar Avenue.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STOMACH.

Upon Its Condition Depends Happiness or Misery.

Perhaps one of the most frequent complaints of the stomach is constipation of the bowels, or continuous coarseness.

When your food rests so solidly on your stomach that nature refuses to remove it, and usually resort to some common physic which, while affording you some relief, acts so suddenly on the parts affected as to shock and weaken them.

THE BOWELS, like a balky horse, to work properly must be coaxed, and gradually urged to perform their functions.

The soothing action of that great kidney and liver medicine, DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, is gentle and delicate, yet its relief is immediate and effective.

It is of importance to every individual to use a proper remedy for CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS. The thousands of grateful testimonials, from both sexes, who have been completely cured by Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, is the best evidence of the POWER AND MERIT of this wonderful medicine.

Druggists sell it in New England and the regular \$1.00 size bottle.

Sample bottle, enough for trial, free by mail.

Dr. David Kennedy's Salt Rheum Cream cures all Sores, Blisters and Scalds, etc., etc.

New England Navigation Co.

FOR NEW YORK—

ALL WATER ROUTE

FAIR RIVER LINE. Leave Long Wharf, Newport, every day at 9:15 P. M. Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PROVIDENCE. Orchestra on each.

For New York and Points on the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. via Wickford Junction.

WICKFORD LINE—

WATER and RAIL ROUTE

STEAMER GENERAL

from Long Wharf.

Week days only. A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M.
Newport (Str.) 9:50 1:55 4:05 7:00
Wickford Jun. 11:15 2:15 6:15 8:30
Wickford Jun. 11:40 2:35 7:01 9:00
New London, ar. 12:45 8:45 8:03 10:30
New Haven, ar. 1:50 4:50 9:10 11:55
New York, ar. 3:50 7:00 11:00 1:55
P. M. P. M. P. M. A. M.
Arrive Harlem River Station.

For Block Island and Providence.

ALL WATER ROUTE

STEAMER NEW SHOREHAM

"MEAL SERVICE A LA CARTE"

Daily except Sunday. Leave Long Wharf, Newport, 11:15 a. m. Due Block Island 1:15 p. m. Returning leave Block Island 5:00 p. m. Due Newport 4:45 p. m. Providence 6:45 p. m.

For tickets, staterooms, parlor car seats, apply at City Ticket Office, 320 Thayer St., at Wharf Offices and Purser's office on steamers.
C. C. Gardner, Agent, Newport, R. I.
A. H. Seaver, A. G. P. A., New York, 1-3

Old Colony Street Railway Co.

Newport & Fall River Time Table.

In effect July 1, 1910.

Subject to change without notice.

Leave City Hall, Newport, for City Hall, Fall River, via Middletown, Portsmouth and Tiverton, week days 5:50 a. m., then every thirty minutes, until 10:20 p. m., then 11:20 p. m.

Sunday, 7:00 a. m., then every 30 minutes until 10:40 p. m., then 11:15 p. m.

Returning, leave City Hall, Fall River, for City Hall, Newport, 11:20 a. m., then every thirty minutes until 11:20 p. m.

Sunday, 8:00 a. m., the same as week days.

NEWPORT CITY CARS

Change of time June 13, 1910.

Leave One Mile Corner for Marion Park 6:00, 6:15, 6:30 a. m., and 10:20, 10:35 and 11:00 p. m.

Sunday 6:30 a. m. Then same as week days.

Leave Marion Park for One Mile Corner 6:22 and 6:37 a. m., and 10:52, 11:07 and 11:22 p. m.

Sunday 6:50, 11:07 and 11:22 p. m.

Leave One Mile Corner for the Beach 6:30 a. m., and every 15 minutes until 10:40 p. m.

Leave Beach for One Mile Corner 6:45 a. m., and every 15 minutes until 10:40 p. m.

Sunday same as week days.

Leave Franklin Street for Beach 6:45 a. m., and every 15 minutes until 10:40 p. m.

Leave Beach for Franklin Street 6:50 a. m., and every 15 minutes until 10:40 p. m.

Sunday same as week days.

Leave Franklin Street for Marion Park 6:15 a. m., and every 15 minutes until 10:40 p. m.

Leave Marion Park for Franklin Street 6:22 a. m., and every 15 minutes until 10:40 p. m.

Sunday same as week days.

Subject to change without notice.

GEORGE F. SEIBEL, General Superintendent.

C. J. RISBEE, Division Superintendent.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

Time Table in Effect Oct. 9, 1909.

Leave Newport for Fall River, Taunton and Boston week days 6:07, 8:09, 8:22, 10:24, 10:37, 10:50, 11:03, 11:16, 11:29, 11:42, 11:55, 12:08, 12:21, 12:34, 12:47, 1:00, 1:13, 1:26, 1:39, 1:52, 2:05, 2:18, 2:31, 2:44, 2:57, 3:10, 3:23, 3:36, 3:49, 4:02, 4:15, 4:28, 4:41, 4:54, 5:07, 5:20, 5:33, 5:46, 5:59, 6:12, 6:25, 6:38, 6:51, 7:04, 7:17, 7:30, 7:43, 7:56, 8:09, 8:22, 8:35, 8:48, 9:01, 9:14, 9:27, 9:40, 9:53, 10:06, 10:19, 10:32, 10:45, 10:58, 11:11, 11:24, 11:37, 11:50, 12:03, 12:16, 12:29, 12:42, 12:55, 1:08, 1:21, 1:34, 1:47, 2:00, 2:13, 2:26, 2:39, 2:52, 3:05, 3:18, 3:31, 3:44, 3:57, 4:10, 4:23, 4:36, 4:49, 5:02, 5:15, 5:28, 5:41, 5:54, 6:07, 6:20, 6:33, 6:46, 6:59, 7:12, 7:25, 7:38, 7:51, 8:04, 8:17, 8:30, 8:43, 8:56, 9:09, 9:22, 9:35, 9:48, 10:01, 10:14, 10:27, 10:40, 10:53, 11:06, 11:19, 11:32, 11:45, 11:58, 12:11, 12:24, 12:37, 12:50, 1:03, 1:16, 1:29, 1:42, 1:55, 2:08, 2:21, 2:34, 2:47, 3:00, 3:13, 3:26, 3:39, 3:52, 4:05, 4:18, 4:31, 4:44, 4:57, 5:10, 5:23, 5:36, 5:49, 6:02, 6:15, 6:28, 6:41, 6:54, 7:07, 7:20, 7:33, 7:46, 7:59, 8:12, 8:25, 8:38, 8:51, 9:04, 9:17, 9:30, 9:43, 9:56, 10:09, 10:22, 10:35, 10:48, 11:01, 11:14, 11:27, 11:40, 11:53, 12:06, 12:19, 12:32, 12:45, 12:58, 1:11, 1:24, 1:37, 1:50, 2:03, 2:16, 2:29, 2:42, 2:55, 3:08, 3:21, 3:34, 3:47, 4:00, 4:13, 4:26, 4:39, 4:52, 5:05, 5:18, 5:31, 5:44, 5:57, 6:10, 6:23, 6:36, 6:49, 7:02, 7:15, 7:28, 7:41, 7:54, 8:07, 8:20, 8:33, 8:46, 8:59, 9:12, 9:25, 9:38, 9:51, 10:04, 10:17, 10:30, 10:43, 10:56, 11:09, 11:22, 11:35, 11:48, 12:01, 12:14, 12:27, 12:40, 12:53, 1:06, 1:19, 1:32, 1:45, 1:58, 2:11, 2:24, 2:37, 2:50, 3:03, 3:16, 3:29, 3:42, 3:55, 4:08, 4:21, 4:34, 4:47, 5:00, 5:13, 5:26, 5:39, 5:52, 6:05, 6:18, 6:31, 6:44, 6:57, 7:10, 7:23, 7:36, 7:49, 8:02, 8:15, 8:28, 8:41, 8:54, 9:07, 9:20, 9:33, 9:46, 9:59, 10:12, 10:25, 10:38, 10:51, 11:04, 11:17, 11:30, 11:43, 11:56, 12:09, 12:22, 12:35, 12:48, 1:01, 1:14, 1:27, 1:40, 1:53, 2:06, 2:19, 2:32, 2:45, 2:58, 3:11, 3:24, 3:37, 3:50, 4:03, 4:16, 4:29, 4:42, 4:55, 5:08, 5:21, 5:34, 5:47, 6:00, 6:13, 6:26, 6:39, 6:52, 7:05, 7:18, 7:31, 7:44, 7:57, 8:10, 8:23, 8:36, 8:49, 9:02, 9:15, 9:28, 9:41, 9:54, 10:07, 10:20, 10:33, 10:46, 10:59, 11:12, 11:25, 11:38, 11:51, 12:04, 12:17, 12:30, 12:43, 12:56, 1:09, 1:22, 1:35, 1:48, 2:01, 2:14, 2:27, 2:40, 2:53, 3:06, 3:19, 3:32, 3:45, 3:58, 4:11, 4:24, 4:37, 4:50, 5:03, 5:16, 5:29, 5:42, 5:55, 6:08, 6:21, 6:34, 6:47, 7:00, 7:13, 7:26, 7:39, 7:52, 8:05, 8:18, 8:31, 8:44, 8:57, 9:10, 9:23, 9:36, 9:49, 10:02, 10:15, 10:28, 10:41, 10:54, 11:07, 11:20, 11:33, 11:46, 11:59, 12:12, 12:25, 12:38, 12:51, 1:04, 1:17, 1:30, 1:43, 1:56, 2:09, 2:22, 2:35, 2:48, 3:01, 3:14, 3:27, 3:40, 3:53, 4:06, 4:19, 4:32, 4:45, 4:58, 5:11, 5:24, 5:37, 5:50, 6:03, 6:16, 6:29, 6:42, 6:55, 7:08, 7:21, 7:34, 7:47, 8:00, 8:13, 8:26, 8:39, 8:52, 9:05, 9:18, 9:31, 9:44, 9:57, 10:10, 10:23, 10:36, 10:49, 11:02, 11:15, 11:28, 11:41, 11:54, 12:07, 12:20, 12:33, 12:46, 1:00, 1:13, 1:26, 1:39, 1:52, 2:05, 2:18, 2:31, 2:44, 2:57, 3:10, 3:23, 3:36, 3:49, 4:02, 4:15, 4:28, 4:41, 4:54, 5:07, 5:20, 5:33, 5:46, 5:59, 6:12, 6:25, 6:38, 6:51, 7:04, 7:17, 7:30, 7:43, 7:56, 8:09, 8:22, 8:35, 8:48, 9:01, 9:14, 9:27, 9:40, 9:53, 10:06, 10:19, 10:32, 10:45, 10:58, 11:11, 11:24, 11:37, 11:50, 12:03, 12:16, 12:29, 12:42, 12:55, 1:08, 1:21, 1:34, 1:47, 2:00, 2:13, 2:26, 2:39, 2:52, 3:05, 3:18, 3:31, 3:44, 3:57, 4:10, 4:23, 4:36, 4:49, 5:02, 5:15, 5:28, 5:41, 5:54, 6:07, 6:20, 6:33, 6:46, 6:59, 7:12, 7:25, 7:38, 7:51, 8:04, 8:17, 8:30, 8:43, 8:56, 9:09, 9:22, 9:35, 9:48, 10:01, 10:14, 10:27, 10:40, 10:53, 11:06, 11:19, 11:32, 11:45, 11:58, 12:11, 12:24, 12:37, 12:50, 1:03, 1:16, 1:29, 1:42, 1:55, 2:08, 2:21, 2:34, 2:47, 3:00, 3:13, 3:26, 3:39, 3:52, 4:05, 4:18, 4:31, 4:44, 4:57, 5:10, 5:23, 5:36, 5:49, 6:02, 6:15, 6:28, 6:41, 6:54, 7:07, 7:20, 7:33, 7:46, 7:59, 8:12, 8:25, 8:38, 8:51, 9:04, 9:17, 9:30, 9:43, 9:56, 10:09, 10:22, 10:35, 10:48, 11:01, 11:14, 11:27, 11:40, 11:53, 12:06, 12:19, 12:32, 12:45, 12:58, 1:11, 1:24, 1:37, 1:50, 2:03, 2:16, 2:29, 2:42, 2:55, 3:08, 3:21, 3:34, 3:47, 4:00, 4:13, 4:26, 4:39, 4:52, 5:05, 5:18, 5:31, 5:44, 5:57, 6:10, 6:23, 6:36, 6:49, 7:02, 7:15, 7:28, 7:41, 7:54, 8:07, 8:20, 8:33, 8:46, 8:59, 9:12, 9:25, 9:38, 9:51, 10:04, 10:17, 10:30, 10:43, 10:56, 11:09, 11:22, 11:35, 11:48, 12:01, 12:14, 12:27, 12:40, 12:53, 1:06, 1:19, 1:32, 1:45, 1:58, 2:11, 2:24, 2:37, 2:50, 3:03, 3:16, 3:29, 3:42, 3:55, 4:08, 4:21, 4:34, 4:47, 5:00, 5:13, 5:26, 5:39, 5:52, 6:05, 6:18, 6:31, 6:44, 6:57, 7:10, 7:23, 7:36, 7:49, 8:02, 8:15, 8:28, 8:41, 8:54, 9:07, 9:20, 9:33, 9:46, 9:59, 10:12, 10:25, 10:38, 10:51, 11:04, 11:17, 11:30, 11:43, 11:56, 12:09, 12:22, 12:35, 12:48, 1:01, 1:14, 1:27, 1:40, 1:53, 2:06, 2:19, 2:32, 2:45, 2:58, 3:11, 3:24, 3:37, 3:50, 4:03, 4:16, 4:29, 4:42, 4:55, 5:08, 5:21, 5:34, 5:47, 6:00, 6:13, 6:26, 6:39, 6:52, 7:05, 7:18, 7:31, 7:44, 7:57, 8:10, 8:23, 8:36, 8:49, 9:02, 9:15, 9:28, 9:41, 9:54, 10:07, 10:20, 10:33, 10:46, 10:59, 11:12, 11:25, 11:38, 11:51, 12:04, 12:17, 12:30, 12:43, 12:56, 1:09, 1:22, 1:35, 1:48, 2:01, 2:14, 2:27, 2:40, 2:53, 3:06, 3:19, 3:32, 3:45, 3:58, 4:11, 4:24, 4:37, 4:50, 5:03, 5:16, 5:29, 5:42, 5:55, 6:08, 6:21, 6:34, 6:47, 7:00, 7:13, 7:26, 7:39, 7:52, 8:05, 8:18, 8:31, 8:44, 8:57, 9:10, 9:23, 9:36, 9:49, 10:02, 10:15, 10:28, 10:41, 10:54, 11:07, 11:20, 11:33, 11:46, 11:59, 12:12, 12:25, 12:38, 12:51, 1:04, 1:17, 1:30, 1:43, 1:56, 2:09, 2:22, 2:35, 2:48, 3:01, 3:14, 3:27, 3:40, 3:53, 4:06, 4:19, 4:32, 4:45, 4:58, 5:11, 5:24, 5:37, 5:50, 6:03, 6:16, 6:29, 6:42, 6:55, 7:08, 7:21, 7:34, 7:47, 8:00, 8:13, 8:26, 8:39, 8:52, 9:05, 9:18, 9:31, 9:44, 9:57, 10:10, 10:23, 10:36, 10:49, 11:02, 11:15, 11:28, 11:41, 11:54, 12:07, 12:20, 12:33, 12:46, 1:00, 1:13, 1:26, 1:39, 1:52, 2:05, 2:18, 2:31, 2:44, 2:57, 3:10, 3:23, 3:36, 3:49, 4:02, 4:15, 4:28, 4:41, 4:54, 5:07, 5:20, 5:33, 5:46, 5:59, 6:12, 6:25, 6:38, 6:51, 7:04, 7:17, 7:30, 7:43, 7:56, 8:09, 8:22, 8:35, 8:48, 9:01, 9:14, 9:27, 9:40, 9:53, 10:06, 10:19, 10:32, 10:45, 10:58, 11:11, 11:24, 11:37, 11:50, 12:03, 12:16, 12:29, 12:42, 12:55, 1:08, 1:21, 1:34, 1:47, 2:00, 2:13, 2:26, 2:39, 2:52, 3:05, 3:18, 3:31, 3:44, 3:57, 4:10, 4:23, 4:36, 4:49, 5:02, 5:15, 5:28, 5:41, 5:54, 6:07, 6:20, 6:33, 6:46, 6:59, 7:12, 7:25, 7:38, 7:51, 8:04, 8:17, 8:30, 8:43, 8:56, 9:09, 9:22, 9:35, 9:48, 10:01, 10:14, 10:27, 10:40, 10:53, 11:06, 11:19, 11:32, 11:45, 11:58, 12:11, 12:24, 12:37, 12:50, 1:03, 1:16, 1:29, 1:42, 1:55, 2:08, 2:21, 2:34, 2:47, 3:00, 3:13, 3:26, 3:39, 3:52, 4:05, 4:18, 4:31, 4:44, 4:57, 5:10, 5:23, 5:36, 5:49, 6:02, 6:15, 6:28, 6:41, 6:54, 7:07, 7:20, 7:33, 7:46, 7:59, 8:12, 8:25, 8:38, 8:51, 9:04, 9:17, 9:30, 9:43, 9:56, 10:09, 10:22, 10:35, 10:48, 11:01, 11:14, 11:27, 11:40, 11:53, 12:06, 12:19, 12:32, 12:45, 12:58, 1:11, 1:24, 1:37, 1:50, 2:03, 2:16, 2:29, 2:42, 2:55, 3:08, 3:21, 3:34, 3:47, 4:00, 4:13, 4:26, 4:39, 4:52, 5:05, 5:18, 5:31, 5:44, 5:57, 6:10, 6:23, 6:36, 6:49, 7:02, 7:15, 7:28, 7:41, 7:54, 8:07, 8:20, 8:33, 8:46, 8:59, 9:12, 9:25, 9:38, 9:51, 10:04, 10:17, 10:30, 10:43, 10:56, 11:09, 11:22, 11:35, 11:48, 12:01, 12:14, 12:27, 12:40, 12:53, 1:06, 1:19, 1:32, 1:45, 1:58, 2:11, 2:24, 2:37, 2:50, 3:03, 3:16, 3:29, 3:42, 3:55, 4:08, 4:21, 4:34, 4:47, 5:00, 5:13, 5:26, 5:39, 5:52, 6:05, 6:18, 6:31, 6:44, 6:57, 7:10, 7:23, 7:36, 7:49, 8:02, 8:15, 8:28, 8:41, 8:54, 9:07, 9:20, 9:33, 9:46, 9:59, 10:12, 10:25, 10:38, 10:51, 11:04, 11:17, 11:30, 11:43, 11:56, 12:09, 12:22, 12:35, 12:48, 1:01, 1:14, 1:27, 1:40, 1:53, 2:06, 2:19, 2:32, 2:45, 2:58, 3:11, 3:24, 3:37, 3:50, 4:03, 4:16, 4:29, 4:42, 4:55, 5:08, 5:21, 5:34, 5:47, 6:00, 6:13, 6:26, 6:39, 6:52, 7:05, 7:18, 7:31, 7:44, 7:57, 8:10, 8:23, 8:36, 8:49, 9:02, 9:15, 9:28, 9:41, 9:54, 10:07, 10:20, 10:33, 10:46, 10:59, 11:12, 11:25, 11:38, 11:51, 12:04, 12:17, 12:30, 12:43, 12:56, 1:09, 1:22, 1:35, 1:48, 2:01, 2:14, 2:27, 2:40, 2:53, 3:06, 3:19, 3:32, 3:45, 3:58, 4:11, 4:24, 4:37, 4:50, 5:03, 5:16, 5:29, 5:42, 5:55, 6:08, 6:21, 6:34, 6:47, 7:00, 7:13, 7:26, 7:39, 7:52, 8:05, 8:18, 8:31, 8:44, 8:57, 9:10, 9:23, 9:36, 9:49, 10:02, 10:15, 10:28, 10:41, 10:54, 11:07, 11:20, 11:33, 11:46, 11:59, 12:12, 12:25, 12:38, 12:51, 1:04, 1:17, 1:30, 1:43, 1:56, 2:09, 2:22, 2:35, 2:48, 3:01, 3:14, 3:27, 3:40, 3:53, 4:06, 4:19, 4:32, 4:45, 4:58, 5:11, 5:24, 5:37, 5:50, 6:03, 6:16, 6:29, 6:42, 6:55, 7:08, 7:21, 7:34, 7:47, 8:00, 8:13, 8:26, 8:39, 8:52, 9:05, 9:18, 9:31, 9:44, 9:57, 10:10, 10:23, 10:36, 10:49, 11:02, 11:15, 11:28, 11:41, 11:54, 12:07, 12:20, 12:33, 12:46, 1:00, 1:13, 1:26, 1:39, 1:52, 2:05, 2:18, 2:31, 2:44, 2:57, 3:10, 3:23, 3:36, 3:49, 4:02, 4:15, 4:28, 4:41, 4:54, 5:07, 5:20, 5:33, 5:46, 5:59, 6:12, 6:25, 6:38, 6:51, 7:04, 7:17, 7:30, 7:43, 7:56, 8:09, 8:22, 8:35, 8:48, 9:01, 9:14, 9:27, 9:40, 9:53, 10:06, 10:19, 10:32, 10:45, 10:58, 11:11, 11:24, 11:37, 11:50, 12:03, 12:16, 12:29, 12:42, 12:55, 1:08, 1:21, 1:34, 1:47, 2:00, 2:13, 2:26, 2:39, 2:52, 3:05, 3:18, 3:31, 3:44, 3:57, 4:10, 4:23, 4:36, 4:49, 5:02, 5:15, 5:28, 5:41, 5:54, 6:07, 6:20, 6:33, 6:46, 6:59, 7:12, 7:25, 7:38, 7:51, 8:04, 8:17, 8:30, 8:43, 8:56, 9:09, 9:22, 9:35, 9:48, 10:01, 10:14, 10:27, 10:40, 10:53, 11:06, 11:19, 11:32, 1

Established by Franklin in 1784.

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone 131
House Telephone 1010

Saturday, April 22, 1911.

Beautiful Spring! This is not a spring poem, but merely a thought of what might have been if we hadn't had Christmas weather at Easter and all the rest of the week, with some indications of a blizzard approaching for Memorial Day.

Thursday was the day set for the opening of the contest for the pennant to the Eastern League, but the event had to be postponed. The management was afraid that the players and umpires might get snowed out or even rolled to a snow bank if the game didn't go right.

Massachusetts is to have more of the Glover-Jellison sensation banded out this time not to the former of a trial for murder, but in a suit to break a will. This has been an unsavory case from the beginning and the sooner it is finally disposed of the better it will be for the people of New England.

Through the efforts of the Republican majority in the General Assembly the people of the State will be given an opportunity to vote on the constitutional amendment providing for biennial elections of general officers and members of the Legislature. This measure was opposed by the Democratic minority although that party claims to be always ready to trust the people with any measure.

In spite of the much vaunted non-partisan proclivities of the city government of Newport, particularly exemplified in the representative council, it would appear that when there are offices to be filled the merits of the candidates are matters of the last consideration. It was ever thus and probably ever will be, and those who preach otherwise to sampling thousands outside the city are conveying a wrong impression.

It has been said that Newport has a small fire department, but the quick response of the fire boat Wave from the Torpedo Station at Wednesday's fire shows that as far as the water front is concerned that is as good as if it were a part of the city department. In addition to this Fort Adams and the Training Station both have well organized departments with trained men who would be at the service of the city in a few moments.

The present session of the Legislature may well go down into history as one of the busiest on record. It is not merely in the matter of important measures that have been passed, but in the unusual number of freak bills that have been judiciously and discriminatingly killed. The committee have patiently given public hearings to everyone who has asked for them, no matter how violent or radical the measure has been, but they have not hesitated to bury any bill that threatens the welfare of the State. The constitution of the State has been carefully guarded, in spite of the desire of the minority to make it a victim of every passing whim of the moment.

There seems to be no hope of a prompt and peaceful settlement of the difficulties in Mexico, and it may yet be necessary for the United States to send its troops across the border to establish peace and prevent damage to the property and persons of American citizens and other foreign subjects. It is to be hoped that this contingency will not develop as there is no knowing what might arise should this step be taken. It might well be a matter of years before the United States troops could be withdrawn, once they set foot across the line, as the guerilla warfare in Mexico bears resemblance in many respects to the conditions that were encountered in the Philippines when American troops had to maintain order there.

Whether or not Newport is ever to have a new police station is something that the future alone can show. We are apparently no nearer to it to day than we were some months, perhaps years, ago. And there seems to be no very strong indication of much progress in the immediate future. The whole question is one of size, and the majority of the council seems to have a strong leaning toward the Moorecroft property on Marlboro street. In the face of the practical and insurmountable objections that were raised to this location by men of such experience as Captain Cotton and Mr. Towner, who pointed out that the city would be making a mistake which it would be almost impossible to rectify, it is difficult to understand that the members of the council can in the future honestly select that site as the place for the new station.

General Assembly.

There have been some long and busy sessions of the Legislature this week, especially in the House, where the Democrats have had two field-days, one on Thursday when they advocated the passage of the amendment to the constitution providing for the establishment of the property qualification for voters, which they lost, and the other on Friday when they struggled with the tax bills. The property qualification amendment was disposed of only after a hard

fight, a few of the Republican members voting with the Democrats to pass the bill, and the others voting for its definite postponement, winning by a substantial plurality. The tax bills were sent back to committee with instructions to report next year.

Governor Pothier on Friday named the five commissioners from Rhode Island to confer with the Massachusetts commissioners in regard to the system of inland waterways. They are Mayor Fletcher of Providence, Mayor Eastbrook of Pawtucket, Col. George H. Webb, Mr. George H. Holmes of Providence, and Mr. Edward Parrish of Newport.

The Senate committee on finance on Friday reported back the annual appropriation bill and that will come up on the calendar next Wednesday. The judiciary committee reported back the act to allow the Newport board of health to elect an inspector of meats, etc. The Senate has passed the act allowing the Newport board of health to regulate the sale of milk. The House has passed an act increasing the pay of the jailer of the Newport County Jail, and a resolution appropriating \$700 for installing electric lights in the jail.

The Senate on Thursday passed the resolution submitting to the voters an amendment to the State constitution providing for biennial elections of the general officers and members of the Legislature, the Democrats opposing the measure. The Senate has also passed the resolution appropriating \$25,000 as this State's portion of the memorial to be erected at Put-in-Bay to commemorate Perry's Victory. The Senate has passed an act providing terms for leasing the house which the town of Jamestown was recently authorized to issue, and the House has passed in concurrence the amendment to the charter of the Newport & Providence Street Railway.

MIDDLETOWN.

The five men elected as members of the Town Council on the 15th instant were sworn into office, and held their first meeting at the residence of the Town Clerk on Monday afternoon. The new members are Henry I. Chase, Henry O. Sherman, James H. Barker, Lewis R. Manchester and Joseph E. Kline. Henry I. Chase was chosen President. There were numerous changes in the personnel of the town officers appointed by the Town Council. Very few of those serving under the former government were re-appointed. The Republicans had been in the minority during the past five years and the Citizens Association had selected the town officials from among the adherents of that organization. On Monday, several of those who formerly held office under Republican government, were re-appointed to office previously held by them.

The report of Albert G. Brown, Health Officer, was received and ordered on file.

Henry C. Sherman was appointed a Committee on Town property and charged with the letting of the Town Hall.

Henry I. Chase was appointed a Committee to obtain proposals for furnishing and applying oil to the stone road beds.

James H. Barker was appointed a Committee to obtain proposals for furnishing crushed stone and also to have charge of the town pump in the spring in Green End avenue, near its junction with Paradise avenue.

James H. Barker was appointed a Committee to make temporary repairs on Paradise avenue by filling the ruts with crushed stone.

It was voted to have four highway districts as in former years, with the same boundaries, \$300.00 was apportioned to each district. Rates of compensation are to be the same as in 1910, twenty cents per hour to laborers, twenty five cents per hour to double teams and ten cents per hour to single teams.

The following accounts were allowed and ordered paid. Albert G. Brown, salary as Health Officer \$50.00; Alden P. Barker, William S. Coggeshall, James Willis Peckham, Alvin R. Smith and Dennis J. Murphy for services as assessors of Taxes, \$20.00 each—\$100.00; Chester A. Carr, Daniel A. Peckham, Howard G. Peckham and Richard H. Wheeler, for services as supervisors of the election of town officers \$5.00 each—\$20.00; Arthur A. Brigham, services as auditor of the Town Hall \$13.00; Stewart Ritchie, services for three years on Public School Committee \$12.00; Herald Publishing Company, advertising canvass notice \$13.13; T. T. Pitman advertising notice of annual town meeting \$39.00; William O. Milne printing 500 official ballots, 200 specimen ballots, lists of candidates, instructions sheets, 2500 ballots with propositions to be voted on, \$44.25; Old Colony Street Railway Company, electric light at Town Hall \$4.56; Abram Almy Company stove coal for town hall \$11.25; Accounts for the relief of the Poor \$54.75.

The following additional town officers were appointed:

Fence Viewer—Percy T. Bailey.
Auditor—James A. Taber.
Surveyor of Highways—District No. 1, John H. Spooner; Advisory Committee, Lewis R. Manchester; No. 2, Walter S. Barker; Committee, Henry C. Sherman; No. 3, Stephen C. Barker; Committee, James H. Barker; No. 4, Clinton G. Smith; Committee, Joseph E. Kline.

Town Sealer—Resident S. Peckham.
Pound Keeper—Arthur A. Brigham.
Weighers of Meat Cattle—George R. Chase and James Oscar Peckham.
Pooch Weighers, Dennis J. Murphy, Edward J. Peckham and William S. Coggeshall.

Appraisers of Damages due by Dogs—Frederick B. Spooner, Samuel Chabers and Charles H. Sloan.

Inspector of Petroleum—Charles H. Carr.

Commissioner of Wrecks—Prescott Milden.

Police Constables—Elisha A. Peckham, James Bloomfield, James A. Taber, Arthur A. Brigham, Thomas C. Murphy and Cornelius Sullivan.

Bird Constables—Charles H. Sloan, Daniel A. Peckham and Henry I. Chase, Jr.

Tramp Constables—Elisha A. Peckham, Arthur A. Brigham, Cornelius Sullivan and William H. Sloan.

Liquor Constable—Reuben Wallace Peckham.

Health Officer—Isaac T. Smith.
Officer to take charge of Burial of Indigent but Honorably Discharged Soldiers and Sailors—Charles Peckham.

Coroner—Benjamin W. H. Peckham.
Forest Warden—James E. Wilson.
The Council adjourned to meet at the Town Clerk's Office on Monday, April 24, at two p. m.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Democratic House Passes Bill for Popular Election of United States Senators—Many Protests against Reduction of Tariff on Wool—Attacks on the Monetary Commission—Notes.

Washington, D. C., April 20, 1911.
(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

The special session of Congress in its second week has taken up the legislative work with great vigor and the Democrats are encouraged to believe that much work will be accomplished during the legislative session. By a vote of 206 to 156 the bill proposing a Constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of United States Senators was passed. Only one Democrat opposed the measure. The other fifteen voting against it were Republicans. The Canadian reciprocity bill has also been favorably reported. Mr. Underwood, chairman of the ways and means committee announced that the free list tariff measure will be reported before the end of the week. Among important bills introduced was one to regulate the traffic in cold storage products, another to increase the prestige of the American merchant marine, a third to regulate the issuance of judgments and another bill to change the date of the inauguration of the President to the last Thursday in April. This last bill has often been up in Congress and it is an effort to extend the term of the short session and to fix the date of inauguration which has become a national payment, attracting hundreds of thousands of people, to a time of year of fairer weather than the proverbially cold and stormy 4th of March. It is probable that before this is printed the Canadian reciprocity measure will have passed the House. The Democratic leaders have fully decided to go into the agricultural schedule and make important changes which they demanded during the tariff discussions of last year. Other schedules not included in the general legislative program it is expected will be brought before the House probably during this month. The success of the House in passing the bill providing for the popular election of Senators has had an exhilarating influence on the attitude of the majority leaders, and they are hopeful that much important legislation may be enacted.

Up to the present time the Democratic ways and means committee of the House had not contemplated much more than a revision of the wool and cotton schedules, but owing to their success this week, they realize that they have time for additional tariff revision. Mr. Underwood, chairman of the committee, is of the opinion that the session will be completed earlier than has been anticipated. It is expected that the ways and means committee will take up the woolen schedule of the tariff bill without waiting for the report of the tariff board, inasmuch as it is understood that this board will not be able to furnish information concerning the woolen schedule during the present session. The possible revision of this schedule came up in the Senate on Thursday, when Senator Warren, whom the late Senator Duffell characterized as the "greatest shepherd since Abraham," offered a number of protests and memorials deprecating revision of the wool schedule. The Wyoming Senator represents wool-growing states, but he said that these memorials do not protest against ultimate revision, but simply prayed Congress to defer action until proper information could be received as a basis for scientific revision.

Senator Cummins has opened a long expected attack on the national monetary commission. The Iowa Senator introduced a bill requiring this commission to present its final report at the beginning of the next session in December, and this bill provides for the repeal of the law creating the commission and removing it from the payroll as soon as its report is submitted. The commission, it will be remembered, consists of eighteen members. Seven of them no longer draw their salaries as Senators and two of them were former members of the House of Representatives. To some of them, like Senators Aldrich and Hale, the salary which they drew as members of the monetary commission is a matter of no great importance, but the others who draw the same salary as a member of Congress are Barrows, Teller, Money, Flint and Tallaferro. This commission was organized in 1903. Senator Cummins says that he believes it is time a definite financial plan should be submitted to Congress, that he is not opposed to any of the members of the committee, but that he thought sufficient time had elapsed for positive results.

The Aldrich plan for a central bank has been partially approved by the commission, and this plan, it is said, has Senator Cummins' and other Senators' approval.

Kissing The Baby.

Down in Missouri they have started a movement to safeguard the babies from the possible ill effects of the kissing habit; and to make the prohibition quite impersonal and to save the feelings of the people who just love to kiss the soft little appaling faces, placards are posted in the nursery and fastened upon the go-cart or even bug about the baby's neck at the times of riding. So sensitive a creature is the human being that quite possibly the bands of friendship would be sadly strained by a quick word of caution not to deposit the intended kiss upon the susceptible lips of the child, even though mother or nurse know the danger that might lurk in the kiss of the well intentioned baby-dad; but the impersonal placard with its admonition, "Please do not kiss me. I do not like it. It is harmful," is being found to accomplish the end safely, and to spread at the same time a desirable health propaganda.

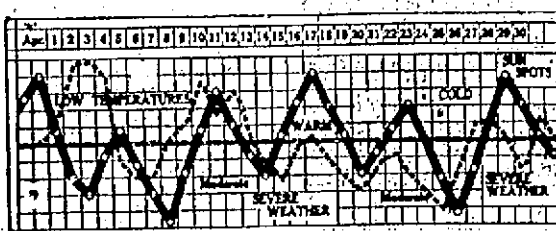
The anti-baby-kissing crusade is a part of the anti-tuberculosis movement, and the warning cards are finding their way into other parts of the country. The New York papers report their appearance in Central park, that Mecca of baby-life in the great city. Whatever may be decided about the kissing custom in general must benefit for the people themselves to decide, and individually, for this is one thing, at least, that the law will let alone. And yet law has been enacted to less good purpose than to save the babies from promiscuous kissing.

Aquidneck Chapter, No. 7, O. E. S., will make a fraternal visit to the Chapter in Fall River next Thursday evening, and it is expected that many members will take the trip.

Artist—Madam, it is not faces alone that I paint, it is souls!
Madam—Oh, you do interiors, then?
—Boston Transcript.

The World's Favorite
is
LIPTON'S TEA
OVER 2 MILLION PACKAGES SOLD WEEKLY

WEATHER BULLETIN.



In above chart the treble line represents normal temperature and rain fall. The heavy line with round white spots is temperature forecasts. Where it goes above treble line temperature are expected to be higher. Where it goes below treble line temperature will be lower. The broken zigzag line is rainfall forecast. As it goes higher indicates greater probability of rain and where it goes lower the reverse. Dates are for Meridian 90. Count one or two days earlier for west of line and as much for east if sea breeze weather features move from west to east.

Copyrighted 1911, by W. T. Foster.

Washington, D. C., April 20, 1911.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent April 21 to 23, warm wave 20 to 25, cool wave 23 to 27. This disturbance was expected to average colder than usual with very low temperatures following the warm wave. The storms were not expected to be very severe.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about April 26, cross Pacific slope by close of 27, great central valleys 28 to 30, eastern sections May 1. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about April 26, great central valleys 28, eastern sections 30. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about April 29, great central valleys May 1, eastern sections May 3.

This disturbance will cover a period of the greatest storms and earthquakes of the year and 1 again warn all. Earthquakes are surely electrical and of the same nature as cloudquakes or thunderbolts. We can not locate the earthquakes but have a suspicion that they may occur on the west coast of Mexico and in Italy.

I do not say that tremors will occur during this period but advise all to be on the alert for them, more particularly in the great central valleys along the line of latitude 40. I can not locate these dangerous storms. It can do no injury for all to be on the lookout for these waters. The dangerous period covers April 26 to May 8 with April 27, 28, 29 and 30 as being the days near which the greatest disturbances will probably occur.

Large sunspots are expected to form

Mules For Africa.

By the steamship Welsh Prince, which arrived in Cape Town the first week of February, came the Daily Circular and Trade Report, there came a shipment of American mules, which, by those competent to know, are adjudged to be the finest mules yet landed in South Africa.

They were purchased by a well known local farmer, who toured the State of Missouri to get them on behalf of Brice Bros., of Springs, who hold the contract for the supply of mules to the Johannesburg corporation. The shipment consists of 121 mules, all of which are 4 to 7 years of age and stand 15 hands in height, this being the stipulation made by the corporation, who further stipulated that they must all be bred in the State of Missouri, which is in such high repute as a mule breeding country.

A representative of the South African News had an opportunity of seeing the shipment and he states that they are a magnificent lot and have stood the trip from America well. Seven days were required for their railway transportation to the American port, 30 days at sea, with three more days to Johannesburg. The passage across was not smooth, the vessel experiencing heavy weather, and for 18 days the mules were standing almost knee deep in water.

On one occasion a heavy sea washed and portions of the mule boxes washed away. The captain of the vessel allowed the vessel down for three hours while the whole crew erected other boxes. On the whole voyage there was not a casualty and considering the time the mules had been on the journey they looked well and fit. This is the second shipment that Brice Bros. have bought. According to a local dealer the mules just imported are worth £100 (\$188.65) to £120 (\$233.95) a pair in Cape Town.

"If we could breed mules like those in this country," said a South African authority, "our fortunes would be made." The buyer stated that mules were very dear in Missouri, £10 (\$184.68) each being considered an average price, and while in Missouri he saw one pair which realized \$300.

POLICE HUNTING H S PALS

Burglar Shot Dead by Man Whose House He Had Robbed

Andover, Mass., April 21.—Because of the similarity of both cases, the police of this town and Lawrence are inclined to believe that the unknown burglar who was shot and killed by Charles M. Newton, Jr., of North Andover, is connected with the same gang who in August, 1905, shot and killed Patrolmen Charles Emmons and Frank McDermott in the Methuen woods.

It is believed that when the body is identified the police will be able to round up a gang of housebreakers who have been terrorizing the entire district about Lawrence and Andover for three years.

The burglar was shot after he had entered the home of Newton. He had gone into the cellar and had stolen a cheese box filled with eggs. He was overtaken about a mile from the house by Newton, who carried a repeating shotgun.

MANY WILLING TO FILL OFFICE

No Fear That Berlin Portfolio Will Go Begging

NO DECISION BY PRESIDENT

Expected to Consider Name of Longworth, Who Wishes to Enter Diplomatic Service—Vanderbilt, O'Brien Sherrill and Several Others Have Been Suggested to Fill Place to Be Soon Vacated by Hill

Washington, April 21.—While President Taft has not decided definitely upon a successor to Ambassador Hill at Berlin, one name that he is expected to consider is that of Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio. Longworth is understood to be willing to enter the diplomatic service, having spent about all the time he cares to in congress, or political life. Both he and Mrs. Longworth, who was Alice Roosevelt, are intimate friends of the president.

One objection that might be made to his appointment to such an important post as that at Berlin would be his inexperience in diplomatic affairs. If not selected for Berlin, however, Longworth may be chosen to fill some other important post.

The suggestion that the appointment of Cornelius Vanderbilt would be pleasing to the emperor has caused no official comment here. Vanderbilt and the Kaiser are personal friends. They have met several times.

Friends of Assistant Secretary of State Wilson say that he would like to be sent to Berlin. Secretary of State Knox, it is understood, would like to retain Wilson in the state department, but does not wish to interfere with Wilson's personal desires if he is inclined to insist upon a transfer.

Ambassador O'Brien has been anxious to leave Tokyo for some time, because the climate there does not agree with his wife. It is understood that O'Brien explained the situation to President Taft several months ago, when he was in this country on leave of absence. O'Brien would welcome a transfer to a European post. O'Brien's service at Tokyo has been especially satisfactory to the president.

Mr. Sherrill, who has been minister to Argentina since April 1, 1909, will not return there. It is understood that he has powerful political friends who are urging his appointment as ambassador to Germany. Sherrill is in this country on leave of absence. If Wilson goes to Berlin, Sherrill may become assistant secretary of state.

The list of names suggested for the place, in addition to the above, so far is as follows:

John G. Leishmann, present ambassador to Rome; George von L. Meyer, secretary of the navy; John H. Hammond of Washington; Nicholas Murray Butler of New York; Seth Low of New York; Maurice F. Egan, minister to Denmark.

PEIRCE RESIGNS HIS POST

Minister to Norway Has Been Long In the Diplomatic Service

Washington, April 21.—Herbert H. D. Peirce of Cambridge, Mass., now minister to Norway, has resigned. It is likely he will be succeeded by L. S. Swenson, now minister to Switzerland.

Mr. Peirce had occupied the position as Norwegian minister since 1906. He has had a long and distinguished career in the diplomatic service. His first appointment was that of secretary to the legation at St. Petersburg in 1894. Later he became secretary at the Russian embassy. In 1901 he became third assistant secretary of state. No announcement of Peirce's future plans has been made at the state department.

CAPE COD IS SWEEP BY SEVERE STORM

Full Extent of Damage Wrought Is Not Yet Known

Provincetown, Mass., April 21.—A fifty-mile gale, heavy with sleet, snow and rain, swept Cape Cod all day. Telegraph and telephone wires fell before it. Throughout the cape trees were blown down, chimneys toppled over, and shipping paralyzed. All communication except by wireless was cut off.

At Wood End schooner Caroline Gray, with a cargo of paving stones, was hurled ashore in a smother from seventy-mile gust of wind, a mile south of the Wood End life saving station. The crew, unable to launch a boat, clinging to the rigging, swept by every wave, were rescued after hours of peril, by Keeper Dickens of the Wood End station and his staff.

All along the cape, for the first time in many years absolutely cut off from telephone or telegraphic communication, the storm wrought havoc.

Accidentally Swallowed Poison
Boston, April 17.—Ella Wagner, 31 years old, died at the City Hospital from corrosive sublimate poisoning. She was brought to the hospital after having been taken suddenly ill. She had been using the corrosive sublimate as a gargle for sore throat, and she accidentally swallowed some of it.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
—Weekly Almanac.

APRIL		STANDARD			
1911		Sun	Moon	High	Low
	Place	sets	rises		
22	Sat	4 54	8 33	2 1	6 0
23	Sun	4 52	8 34	2 06	5 04
24	Mon	4 50	8 35	2 8	5 36
25	Tues	4 49	8 36	2 27	4 43
26	Wed	4 47	8 37	2 49	6 35
27	Thur	4 46	8 38	3 12	6 22
28	Frid	4 44	8 39	3 16	7 06

New Moon, 23rd day, 5a. 23m., evening.
First Quarter 6th day, 0h. 55m morning.
Moon 84 day, 9h. 37 m., morning.

CANNON FINDS FAULT WITH IT

Canadian Pact Was Suddenly Sprung on Congress

NOW BEING RUSHED THROUGH

Agreement Perfected Before Any Congressman Ever Heard of It—Does Not Meet Approval of Former Speaker and He Gives Reasons—Democrats Favorably Report Free List Bill Framed For Farmers

Washington, April 20.—Ex-Speaker Cannon attacked the Canadian reciprocity agreement in the house yesterday afternoon. He characterized the legislation as the most important to come before congress since the act that authorized the war with Spain. "And yet," he said, "this legislation is being hurried through without opportunity to carefully consider it."

"I ask if there is any man within the sound of my voice on either side of the chamber who ever heard of the Canadian reciprocity agreement until it was sent here in a special message following negotiations between this country and Canada. The bill is identical with the agreement presented by Mr. McCall, and yet I want to inquire if there is any member of this house who was ever consulted before this agreement was reported between the two nations. I shall pause a moment for reply."

Representative Cannon stopped abruptly in the midst of his speech and looked around the chamber.

"I note," he said after a moment, "that there is no man here who rises in his place to say that he ever heard of this agreement until it was already perfected."

Mr. Cannon declared that he not only spoke in behalf of his own district, but of the entire 92,000,000 people in the United States.

"It would not meet my own approval," he said, "and I could not maintain my own self-respect if I attempted to array section against section, industry against industry and farmer against factory men and railroad men, so I will vote against this bill from the broad standpoint that it is opposed to the best interests of them all. It is proposed here today to put into law, with but slight consideration, an act that will throw into the United States—a market for the agricultural products of 92,000,000 people—the products of a nation having but 8,000,000 people."

The farmers' free list bill was favorably reported by a strict party vote without amendment. The report charges the Republican party with having failed to keep its tariff pledges, and in support of the free list bill, in addition to Canadian reciprocity, says:

"While the Canadian reciprocity agreement is a desirable beginning of the greatly needed work of revising injurious tariff provisions, it cannot be expected unaided to afford more than a fragmentary and partial relief to the people."

The report proceeds to show that the free list bill is in the interests of farmers and will recompense them for any inequalities that may exist in the Canadian reciprocity.

ACCUMULATED FOR YEARS

Over Half a Ton of Honey Found in Garret of Ancient Tavern

Pittsfield, Mass., April 21.—Over 1000 pounds of honey were discovered by workmen in the garret of the old Strickland house at East Lee, which they were tearing down. The honey is worth \$200 and trouble is threatened between William Parlett, who has just bought the property, and Byron Devaraness, the former owner. The tavern was 150 years old and for a century it was in the Strickland family. No one living can recall when a person last entered the garret where the bees had their storehouse, and it is thought the honey has been accumulating for over half a century. There were sixty swarms of bees under the rafters.

OUT OF 1912 RACE

Roosevelt Declares He Is Not a Candidate for the Presidency

Philadelphia, April 21.—Theodore Roosevelt has no designs upon the presidency. The long silence that has reigned over Oyster Bay, as far as the colonel has been concerned, is broken, and this, quoted from an interview written for the Saturday Evening Post by Henry D. Needham, is what he says:

"I am not a candidate for the presidency. And my real friends will do me a cruel injustice if they seek to make me such."

Little Fellow Killed by Car

Concord, N. H., April 21.—Arthur Potter, 5 years old, was run over and instantly killed by a street car. No blame is attached to the motorman of the car.

Senate Confirms Guild

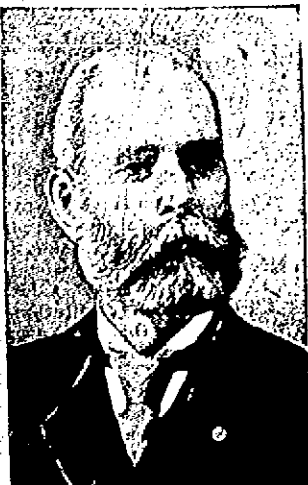
Washington, April 21.—The senate confirmed the appointment of former Governor Curtis Guild of Massachusetts as ambassador to Russia.

Day Gets Morton's Place

New York, April 21.—William A. Day, vice president of the Equitable Life Assurance society, was elected president of the society to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Paul Morton.

WILLIAM M. OLIN

Long Served State in His Final Capacity



LEAVES A CLEAN RECORD

Death Comes to Massachusetts Secretary of State

Boston, April 17.—In joint convention the Massachusetts legislature will be called upon to select a successor to Secretary of State William M. Olin, who died Saturday afternoon. Under the laws of this state the important office Olin so faithfully held must be filled in this manner:

The cause of Olin's death was double pneumonia, which followed a cold contracted at the state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic two weeks ago.

Colonel Olin, since 1891 secretary of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, was born of New England parents in Warrenton, Ga., Sept. 18, 1846. He had been a newspaper correspondent and editor and served in the Civil war, filling with credit every position which he assumed.

WORLD'S MARATHON RECORD IS LOWERED

De Mar Wins Great Race From Ashland to Boston

Boston, April 20.—Clarence H. De Mar of Melrose won the fifteenth Marathon race under the auspices of the B. A. A. De Mar broke the world's record.

His official time for the twenty-five miles was 2:21:39 3-5. He beat his nearest competitor by three minutes and also took three minutes from the record established by Tom Longboat, the Indian, in 1907. Longboat's time was 2:24:21.

De Mar finished the last of the twenty-five grueling miles running fresh. He was in excellent condition physically, but when he was weighed it was found that he had lost six and a half pounds during the run.

F. J. Madden of Boston was second. Edward Fabore of Montreal was third, while "Bob" Fowler was fourth. There were 142 entries.

It is estimated that between 250,000 and 300,000 people witnessed the race along the course from Ashland to the B. A. A. clubhouse in this city. The weather conditions were ideal.

HELD IN \$5000 BAIL

Driver of Machine Which Killed Hunt Is Held at Attleboro

Attleboro, Mass., April 21.—Pending the outcome of the injuries to Miss Lottie Thomas, who was severely injured in an automobile accident when her fiancée, George Hunt, was killed, the district court held Charles W. H. Day, who operated the car, and George A. Hancock and Edward Kelley, who were occupants, for hearing on May 1.

Day furnished \$5000 bail, while Hancock and Kelley were remanded in custody of their counsel as witnesses. Miss Thomas was alive at the time Day was arraigned, but she died yesterday afternoon without regaining consciousness.

Three Killed When Auto Skids

Johnstown, Pa., April 19.—Three negroes were killed and five were injured in an automobile accident, while returning from a dance. The machine, running fifty miles an hour, skidded, jumped onto a pavement and ran into a telephone pole.

Americans Win Rifle Match

Peking, April 21.—At the international rifle match at Tien-tsin for the championship of North China, in which there were eighty-eight competitors of all nationalities, the American marines captured all the prizes.

Commission Rule For St. John

St. John, April 20.—The voters of St. John cast their ballots in favor of a commission form of government to go into effect one year hence. The vote was more than two to one in favor.

Senatorial Election Bill Referred

Washington, April 21.—The senate adopted a resolution referring the measure providing for the direct election of senators to the committee on judiciary.

Husband and Wife Cremated

Old Orchard, Me., April 17.—All doubt as to whether or not Charles A. J. Blake and his wife lost their lives to a fire which destroyed their home Saturday night was dispelled Sunday when searchers found two charred bodies in the ruins. It is thought that the fire was started by the overturning of a lamp.

LAST CARD HAS BEEN PLAYED

Taft's Warning to Mexicans Has Not Been Heeded

PROBLEM UP TO CONGRESS

Must Decide Whether Situation Is Grave Enough to Warrant Intervention, Which Can Only Mean Long Drawn Out War With Republic South of Us—Blood of Peaceful Citizens Shed When Bullets Pour Into American Town of Douglas

Washington, April 18.—The United States government faces the first military crisis since 1898, and in all probability the Mexican situation, already intolerable to the high officials, will be presented at once to congress, which alone can say the word which means intervention in Mexico, and that means war.

President Taft has played his last card, and it is now up to congress in session to give him authority to issue the order sending the 20,000 regulars across the border on a mission to restore order in the neighboring country, and first of all to assure protection to the lives and property of American and foreign citizens in that locality.

Monday's battles on the border cost the blood of American citizens, and the United States government has not as yet allowed such sacrifice without vigorous protest, backed up by lines of blue and modern rifles, in the hands of men who know how to shoot and hit, emphasizing the protest.

In spite of warnings the belligerents across the Mexican border yesterday started a sanguinary fight at the threshold of the United States, and a number of citizens engaged in their customary peaceful occupations were struck by bullets from across the border.

The United States army officer commanding at Douglas, Ariz., issued strict orders that not a United States soldier should cross the line, not even to aid the Red Cross. He awaits the order from the commander-in-chief, and that order is intervention.

President Taft feels that he has done personally all that can be done by a chief executive to control the situation along the Mexican border. He and his advisers believe that now congress must say whether the situation is grave enough to warrant intervention and its consequences.

Through the state department the administration played what may be regarded as its last card yesterday. It reiterated in no uncertain fashion the representations made to Mexico lately that affairs like that at Douglas and Agua Prieta must not be repeated.

Instead of awaiting the customary period for a formal reply from Mexico the department asked for immediate assurances that there be no more fighting which endangers Americans in the border towns.

Information was requested also as to what measures the authorities had taken to prevent future combats of this kind.

A few hours after the department announced that it had issued this second demand the dispatches from Douglas began to come into the war department showing that the second battle of Agua Prieta had begun.

No one here doubts that intervention means war. The topography of Mexico, the mountains, the insufficient means of quick communication, and a dozen other things that must be figured, would have to be met. Intervention would mean a long drawn out struggle, in which the Mexican federalists and the Mexican insurgents might soon be fighting side by side.

Furthermore, intervention would be likely to dissipate all the good feeling, that years of careful diplomacy has created between the United States and the Latin-American countries.

Madero Forces Advancing

Douglas, Ariz., April 19.—General Madero, the Mexican insurrection leader, is reported advancing to retake the town of Agua Prieta, which was captured after an all-night battle, in which the federal force triumphed and later occupied the fortress. Madero has 2000 men, while the regulars have but 1600.

The federalists evidently massed practically their whole force of 1600 men for an attack on the outer breastworks at Agua Prieta, sweeping over them by force of numbers. Evidently content with this advantage, the firing slowly died out into desultory shots.

Madero had sent couriers ahead urging the rebels to make every endeavor to hold out until he could arrive with his reinforcements, but they could not hold out.

The Agua Prieta battle was fought yesterday close to the border, in spite of the ultimatum by President Taft that there must be no more hostilities where fighting would endanger peaceful American citizens on this side. Bullets whistled across the line all night into Douglas, firing being incessant between the outposts of the two forces. The battle was desperate at dawn, and the casualties are believed to have been heavy.

Further Railroad Curtailment

Portsmouth, N. H., April 20.—The next curtailment of the Boston and Maine system will hit the men in the freight train service. The plan is to reduce crews of yard switchers' work trains, and through freights, known as rounders.

MAILED IN HLROUES

Members of Old Sixth Regiment Celebrate Historical Day

Lowell, Mass., April 20.—This city celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the day when the Old Sixth regiment marched through the streets of Baltimore on the way to Washington to save the capital from capture by Confederates and was attacked by a mob of southern sympathizers.

The men of the Sixth came from this vicinity, and it was regarded as a Lowell regiment. Survivors of the command were honored guests of the city and hailed everywhere as heroes. They were escorted through the streets by several military companies, members of the Grand Army of the Republic, together with scores of semi-military and civic societies.

Governor Foss was a speaker at the celebration. He said the men of the old Sixth were heroes and entitled to the utmost homage, but no old hostilities should be kept alive. He said he believed the tendency to arbitrate difficulties would in time make war impossible.

MORE BRIBE EVIDENCE

Witness Relates Conversation With a Jackpot Contributor

Springfield, Ill., April 21.—William Burgess, president of an electrical contracting firm of Duluth, Minn., testified that while a passenger on a Winnepike flyer he participated in a conversation concerning the election of a United States senator in Illinois. C. F. Welhe was in the party, and Lorimer's election was discussed.

"Mr. Welhe took up the cudgel and defended Lorimer. I said I heard Lorimer had spent a lot of money to elect himself. Welhe said:

"Well, Lorimer didn't spend a cent of his money. I know what I am talking about, and there was a jackpot raised by friends of Lorimer. I know because I contributed \$10,000 to it."

CAPTURED WHEN ABOUT TO COLLECT

Pair of Alleged Blackmailers Placed Under Arrest

Boston, April 21.—An attempt to blackmail Daniel W. Field, millionaire philanthropist and boot and shoe manufacturer of Brockton, for \$14,000, led to the arrest of J. K. Dunbar, a farm employee of Field, and of Anthony B. Yerken, a tailor with a shop at Brockton.

Dunbar, who is 25 years old, was arrested in the office of Field's attorney in Boston, where he was to receive the money in consequence of a previous agreement. Yerken was arrested at his shop in Brockton about an hour later.

The charge against the two defendants is that they used the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud and to obtain money by threats of violence. Both men are Letts; it is said.

The money was demanded in the name of the Universal Anarchist society and death was to be the penalty for failure to pay.

BATTLE WITH "MAN KILLER"

Champion "Lady Broncho Buster" May Die as a Result

Philadelphia, April 18.—In a battle between a girl and an outlaw horse, which has a record as a man killer, Miss Goldie St. Clair was crushed beneath the broncho in the arena of the "101 Ranch" exhibition yesterday afternoon.

Miss St. Clair is now at the point of death, only murmuring in her delirium the determination to conquer and ride the untamed steed of the frontier.

The probably fatal accident appalled hundreds at the arena, almost at the conclusion of a performance of thrilling feats of horsemanship. Physicians are battling to save her life.

PASTOR HAS THREE WIVES

Describes One Who Prosecutes Him as His Only "True Love"

Chicago, April 21.—Kurtz Carlson, who says his real name is Kurtz Mueller and that he is an ordained Lutheran preacher, pleaded guilty in the municipal court to having three wives living.

He was arraigned on the complaint of the third wife, whom he described as his "true love." He told the court his first marriages "should not be held against him."

Vaughan Would Drive Mormons

London, April 21.—Father Bernard Vaughan, preaching at Nuneaton, protested against England tolerating the Mormons, who, he contended, should be taken by the scruff of the neck, rushed across the island and dropped into the sea.

Arkansas For Income Tax

Little Rock, April 19.—The Arkansas senate ratified the proposed income tax amendment to the constitution of the United States. The amendment had been ratified by the house.

FOUND DEAD IN BATHTUB

Latest Device of Young Inventor Responsible For His Death

New York, April 20.—Victor Palmer, a young inventor, was killed in his home by the latest device he had evolved.

In testing an appliance to keep water in a bathtub at an even temperature, one of the gas tubes he used became disconnected and an hour or two after the inventor entered the bathroom to make the test he was found dead in the bathtub, almost covered by water.

Industrial Trust Company,

Capital \$3,000,000 Surplus \$3,000,000
Deposits in our Participation (Savings) Account made on or before May 15th go on interest from May 1st.
Deposits in this account are under the same Law as all Savings Banks in this State, with all the requirements as to investments and examinations by the Bank Commissioner.

BOARD OF MANAGERS NEWPORT BRANCH

Angus McLeod (Chairman), Henry A. C. Taylor, Cyrus P. Brown, George R. Chase, Otis Everett, Thomas P. Peckham, Frederick P. Garrettson, Peter King.

THOMAS P. PECKHAM, Manager.

SCHREIER'S,

143 Thames Street
The Largest Exclusive
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE CITY.

You'll find everything in the line here.

Every space of this store devoted to

MILLINERY ONLY

A great stock to select from.

Choice goods at popular prices.

Headquarters for Children's Hats.

SCHREIER'S

STOP IN AT THE

POSTAL STATION ON BROADWAY

and get some of those

LENOX CHOCOLATES

You will be pleased and so will we.

S. S. THOMPSON,

172-176 BROADWAY.

CHAFING DISHES



With an ALCOHOL Lamp

you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the General Electric Co. Ask us about them today

OLD COLONY STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

USE

Diamond Hill

BIRD

AND

Poultry Grit,

FREE FROM DUST,

White and Clean,

INSURES

Healthy Fowl.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.

MANUFACTURED BY

Newport Compressed Brick Co.

Newport, R. I.

5-247

It is becoming daily more dangerous

to refer to "the weaker sex" on account of the increasing doubt in the reader's mind which sex is meant.—London Saturday Review.

WANTED

SUCCESSFUL boarding house-keeper for hire or mortgage successful country hotel. W. G. PECKHAM, Woodfield, N. J.

A Full Line of all the

NEW

AND

Improved Varieties

OF

VEGETABLE SEEDS

FOR SALE BY

Fernando Barker.

F. W. PUTMAN, OPT. D.

SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONIST

—AND—

Dispensing Optician.

Formerly with H. A. HEATH & CO.

Children's Eyes a Specialty.

If you have blurring vision, smarting eyes, or if your head aches a great deal, or if the lines have it attended to at once by a competent man. The prescriptions that were on file at Heath & Co. are now on file at my office. First optical repairing of all kinds. Usual prescriptions given personal attention.

118 SPRING STREET.

127 5:30 a. m.—5:30 p. m.

WANTED

SUCCESSFUL boarding house-keeper for hire or mortgage successful country hotel. W. G. PECKHAM, Woodfield, N. J.

12-17

His Mean Comment.

"In three months from now," said the man cheerfully, "I expect to own my own home."

"How long," required his cynical friend, "is your wife expecting to be away?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An Exciting Contest.

Henson—I bet my wife that I could thread a needle before she could sharpen a lead pencil. Bendon—Which won? Henson—I won in exactly thirteen minutes, but I believe I'd have lost if she had not run out of pencils at the end of five minutes.—Chicago News.

Impartial.

"What did the captain of the vessel do when he found the men were not disposed to do their full duty?"

"He gave up the voyage and docked the vessel."

"What then?"

"Then he docked the crew."—Haltmore American.

Not a Success.

Sawyer—Twister has invented a combination broom that can be used for a cane, a trajectory rolling pin, a billiard cue, a sawmower handle and a wooden leg. Grading—he ought to make money with a broom like that, Sawyer.—He could if he only knew how to adjust the blasted things so it would sweep.—Chicago News.

A Happy Comet.

Harry, aged six years, was greatly excited over his first trip on a steamboat, and his father allowed him to stay on deck with him for a while in the evening. His attention was attracted to the light of the searchlight moving to and fro. Excitedly, he grasped his father's hand and said: "Daddy, look! There must be a happy comet near here. See how he wags his tail."

"Thank You's."

The man who is not thankful for the lessons he learned in adversity didn't learn any.

"There must be plenty of thankfulness in the world if those who have loved and lost could know just what they have lost."

"Why are you giving thanks? They took \$10,000 from you in Wall Street a little while ago, didn't they?"

"Yes; but I got out with \$20 they didn't know I had."—Judge.

Old Acquaintances.

"Mrs. Von Quer says that in a previous existence she was a stray cat in a medieval alley."

"That's funny. I wonder if she recalls the gentleman in the purple velvet doublet who opened the casement in the castle tower and flung a bootjack at her! That was me."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Cloistered Virtue.

I cannot praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue, unexercised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and seeks her adversary, but slinks out of the race where that immortal garland is to be run for, not without dust and heat.—Milton.

In Business Hours.

He fell in love with his stenographer and told her what a wife she'd make him.

He talked an hour, but alas! He talked so fast he couldn't take him.—Puck.

"Aw—will you give this note to Miss May de Swilington, the—aw—pretty, little blonde creature with the violet eyes, don't you know, who dances in the ballet?"

"That'll be all right, Guy'nor. I ought to know her; I'm her son."—The Bita.

Ticket Collector—We don't stop here, sir.

Montague Swank—who has just given up a ticket—Stop where?

Ticket Collector—At a pawn broker's.—M. A. P.

Minister—Johnny do you know where little boys go that fish on Sunday?

Johnny—Sure. Follow me an' I'll show you.—Kansas City Journal.

Grocer—Good morning, Mr. Popple. How are those eggs I sent you? Popple—Better, thank you. They are gaining strength every minute.

Hyker—What do you mean by saying that young Shorleigh embarked on the matrimonial sea in the steerage? Pyker—Well, you see, his salary is only \$7 a week.—Washington Star.

"Mrs. Piffelgilder boasts that she is connected with some of the best families in the city."

"Ah! She has a telephone."

Miss Lonely—You ought to be careful, Kitty. Marriage is a serious matter.

The Maid (who has a proposal)—Yes, ma'am; but staying single is a serious matter too.—Columbus Ledger.

A man who can stay up all night in a poker game losing his money can go to sleep in the first paragraph of a lecture on how to save his country.—Judge.

"He absolutely lacks the business instinct."

"Does he?"

"Why, he'd have no more idea of business than to open a garage in Venice."—Chicago Record-Herald.

There is no greater mistake in the world than being disconcerted.—W. E. Norris.

"How about the Nile? Great eh?"

"Yes. As I remember it took up several pages in the guidebook."—Washington Herald.

Hubby—You have only yourself to blame. You were so chicken when you married me.

Wife—Admitted. I was a goose.—Boston Transcript.

"Do you think that the tariff is keeping up stockpiles?"

"No, ma'am. Quarters do that."—Detroit Free Press.

WAR WARM WORK

The Phrase "Heat of Battle" Not a Mere Figure of Speech.

FIGHTING FIRES THE BLOOD.

An Old Veteran's Story of an Early Morning Attack in Zero Weather and the Change the Skirmish Wrought in His Half-Frozen Body.

"The expression 'heat of battle' is more than a mere poetic figure of speech descriptive of the fierce glow of emotion the soldier feels when in the midst of combat," said a southern soldier who was an officer under Colonel Mosby. "It describes exactly the feasible, physical condition the soldier feels, no matter what the temperature may be.

"That this is true was evidenced by my own experience during the war between the states. It was in February, 1864, and Colonel Mosby, with some hundred of us, was camped near Upperville, a village in Virginia about thirty miles south of Harper's Ferry. Late one afternoon our leader received a dispatch from General Lee to make a forced march that night and attack a body of Federal troops that was stationed on Loudon heights, which overlook Harper's Ferry. The weather was bitter cold, the coldest that had been known in that section for many years. The mercury was coquetting around zero, a six inch fall of snow, half melted and frozen again, made the roads almost impassable, and a stiff north wind, added to these other evils, made the outlook for a pleasant dash of thirty miles a most dismally improbable one.

"It was about sunset when, muffled to the eyes against the biting frost and bitter wind, our column left camp at Upperville. For the first ten miles our squadron, made up of veterans lured to all manner of hardships, did not suffer much, and occasionally some one would even essay a joke. But in the second ten miles the cold, that had slowly eaten its way through overcoat and jacket and shirt, began to bite into our bodies. To restore life to our numb legs we would take our feet from the stirrups and let them hang until the circulation was restored—no old trick with those compelled to ride much in the cold—and we would keep our hands and arms in some measure warm by beating them against our bodies or clapping them severely together.

"The second ten was bad enough, I say, but the last was—well, a polar nightmare. The vitality seemed to be frozen out of man and beast. For hours the horses stumbled through the snow bearing a troop as silent as the dead save for an occasional thumping of some poor devil's half-frozen arms against his side as he sought to restore life to the deadened limbs. When I took my feet out of the stirrups to help the circulation I would have to take my hands and lift my legs up to get the feet back in place, so lost to all sensation were they.

"At length about 8 o'clock in the morning we saw the lights of the enemy's picket lines and could distinguish the muffled forms of the sentries as they paced their beats. There was a small strip of woods that ran to within a hundred or less yards of the Federal camp, and in this we formed for the attack. My hands were so cold that I was unable to cock the hammer of my revolver with my thumb, but was compelled to effect it with my teeth, holding the pistol between my numbed fists and drawing back the hammer by gripping it in my teeth and pulling it back until it caught.

"At length all was in readiness. As I sat there, barely able to grasp my revolver, the 'Charge' rang out, and the next moment we were in the midst of the enemy, who were so astounded at an attack on such a bitter night to offer much resistance and for the most part fled down to Harper's Ferry to the main body. Some of them, however, put up a stout fight for men awakened from warm sleep to fight to the death in the bitter night air, and for a couple of minutes we had all we could do, but it was soon over, and we were in possession of the camp.

"When I came to myself I found I was sitting with one leg thrown over the pommel of my saddle, my overcoat and jacket long wide open, while my shirt, opened to the last button, allowed a grateful zero zephyr to play upon my bare sweating breast. In my hand, from which I had pulled the glove, moist with sweat, I was holding my hat, with which I was vigorously fanning myself.

"And less than five minutes before I had been so chilled that had I been in a comfortable house with a physician at hand he would have filled me full of hot drinks, wrapped me in blankets and kept me in bed a couple of days.

"No," concluded the veteran, "the 'heat of battle' is something more than a mere figure of speech."—New York Times.

Pills to Prevent Earthquakes.

"I remember," says Addison in the two hundred and fortieth Tatler, "when our whole island was shaken with an earthquake some years ago there was an impudent mountebank who sold pills which, as he told the country people, were 'very good against an earthquake.'"—Letter to London Saturday Review.

I've made it a practice to put all my worries down in the bottom of my heart, then set on the lid an' smite.—Mrs. Wiggs.

It Often Happens.

"A man cannot serve two masters," quoted the wise guy.

"Oh, I don't know," added the simple mug. "A man may make a god of money and also serve time."—Philadelphia Record.

"A man cannot serve two masters," quoted the wise guy.

"Oh, I don't know," added the simple mug. "A man may make a god of money and also serve time."—Philadelphia Record.

"A man cannot serve two masters," quoted the wise guy.

"Oh, I don't know," added the simple mug. "A man may make a god of money and also serve time."—Philadelphia Record.

"A man cannot serve two masters," quoted the wise guy.

"Oh, I don't know," added the simple mug. "A man may make a god of money and also serve time."—Philadelphia Record.

"A man cannot serve two masters," quoted the wise guy.

"Oh, I don't know," added the simple mug. "A man may make a god of money and also serve time."—Philadelphia Record.

"A man cannot serve two masters," quoted the wise guy.

"Oh, I don't know," added the simple mug. "A man may make a god of money and also serve time."—Philadelphia Record.

"A man cannot serve two masters," quoted the wise guy.

"Oh, I don't know," added the simple mug. "A man may make a god of money and also serve time."—Philadelphia Record.

CREATING A VIOLIN.

No Hard and Fast Rules to Guide the Artist Mechanic.

Violins are the most delicate and uncertain of musical instruments to make. There are no hard and fast rules to follow. It is like making a human voice. The quality differs according to the wood, the seasoning and the construction of the few parts in it.

The violin contains the fewest parts of any musical instrument invented, and it seems like the simplest of them all to make. But, alas, it defies the expert, the practical mechanic and the musician. Anybody can make a violin, but few can make a good one. So, with the exception of comparatively few factory violins, most of them are produced by individual instrument makers, who spend more loving care over them than a mother does over her first child.

A violin maker is an artist mechanic, a sort of anomaly in this age of machinery. With a pot of glue, a few sharp tools, a cabinetmaker's bench and a few sticks of wood he will labor diligently in the creation of an instrument that may give forth the sweetest, the wildest, the weirdest and the strangest musical notes. He will glue his instrument together and then take it apart twenty times to adjust the fraction of an inch, the boss bar or the sounding post. A creator of a violin may spend weeks on a single instrument and then find, to his disgust, that it does not satisfy. The exact point where the sounding post—a stick of wood only a little larger than a match—should be placed can never be determined in advance. It is a mystery that ever recurs in each new violin.

Then the wood is of so much importance to the violin maker—none of your fresh timber nor kiln dried stuff—it must be seasoned by years, even by decades and centuries. Every time a century old house is demolished some musical maker is likely to appear on the scene and make a quiet bid for some of the thin old rafters. To the novice they may seem worthless, but the violin maker may find in this century old timber just the wood for his beloved instruments.—Chicago Record-Herald.

PATRICK HENRY.

Thomas Jefferson's Opinion of the Orator and Patriot.

When William Wirt was engaged in writing the memoirs of Patrick Henry he turned for information to Thomas Jefferson, who had been associated with the orator for many years, asking him aid in furnishing biographical material for the work. The correspondence between Wirt and Jefferson, published by the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, from the manuscript collection of John Gribbel, has a decidedly interesting passage showing the opinion Jefferson held about his famous colleague. In answer to Wirt's first request Jefferson replies with an assent and adds a general and unfavorable summary of Henry's character:

"He was certainly the man who gave the first impulse to the bill of revolution, were I to give his character in general terms, it would be of mixed aspect. I think he was the best humored man in society I almost ever knew, and the greatest orator that ever lived. He had a consummate knowledge of the human heart, which, displaying the efforts of his eloquence enabled him to attain a degree of popularity with the people at large never perhaps equaled. His judgment in other matters was inaccurate. In matters of law it was not worth a copper; he was quarrelsome & rotten hearted. His two great passions were the love of money & of fame; but when these came into competition the former predominated. If the work you propose is not destined to come out speedily I will endeavor to recollect what may be of use to it."

Modern Kitchens at Sea.

The term "son of a sea cook" is no longer a title of reproach. The highly paid specialist who presides over the kitchens is a chef with an international reputation. The menu at the end of the longest sea voyage gives no indication that the ship has not been supplied from land. Immense stores of fresh meats, vegetables, fruits and even flowers may be carried. The kitchens are incredibly clean, with their tiled floors, glass tables and shelves, as are also the cold storage rooms. To keep a kitchen in order is a far more difficult problem at sea than on land.—Cassler's Magazine.

Located It Exactly.

With his jaw swollen so as to nearly close his eye, a sailor rushed into a dentist's office and told the dentist to extract an aching tooth as soon as possible. After getting the man seated in the chair the doctor asked which tooth he wished pulled, and the sailor, nearly crazed by pain, lost no time in saying: "Upper deck, second one from aft, port side."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

If Canada Had Been Ceded to Us.

But for the wisdom of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin England would have ceded Canada to us at the close of the Revolutionary war.

Washington and Franklin knew that if Canada had been ceded to the colonies France, from which Canada had been wrested some twenty years earlier, would have demanded that country as indemnity for the expense she was put to in the war for our independence. With the French flag restored in Canada it would have been a matter of a very short time when we would have been at war with France, and to save us from defeat there is nothing more certain than that we would have appealed to England. The aid would have come, and come swift and irresistible, and the chances are we would have returned to our allegiance to the crown of England, for it was years between the treaty of peace and the formation of the Union, plenty of time to get into a quarrel with France over some dispute as to boundary or fishing.—Washington Post.

TRICKED PAULINE.

Napoleon's Pert and Pretty Sister's Pride Was Humbled.

TWICE SHE MET HER MATCH.

The Empress Josephine Once Gave Her, So to Speak, a Dressing Down, and the Fashionable Mme. de Coustades Figuratively Boxed Her Ears.

Napoleon was anxious to have General Marbot marry his sister Pauline, but the wily old soldier refused to make the dirt his bride. Then Napoleon turned to General Leclerc, who really loved Pauline, and they were wedded. Leclerc was then sent as head of the French expedition to Haiti. Pauline going along under protest. Leclerc died of fever in Haiti, and Pauline returned to France with his body.

After a time Pauline, whom Lyndon Orr in Munsey's describes as a "feather-headed, languishing, beautiful, distracting morsel of frivolity," resumed her heart-breaking tactics.

"Presently it became noised about," writes Mr. Orr, "that Prince Camillo Borghese was flirting desperately with Pauline. The prince was an excellent specimen of the fashionable Italian. He was immensely rich. His palace at Rome was filled with artistic treasure. He was the owner, moreover, of the famous Borghese jewels, the finest collection of diamonds in the world.

"Napoleon rather sternly insisted upon her marrying Borghese. Fortunately the prince was very willing to be connected with Napoleon, while Pauline was delighted at the idea of having diamonds that would eclipse all the gems which Josephine possessed, for, like all the Bonapartes, she detested her brother's wife. So she would be married and show her diamonds to Josephine. It was a bit of feminine malice she could not resist.

"The marriage took place very quietly at Joseph Bonaparte's house because of the absence of Napoleon, but the newly made princess was invited to visit Josephine at the palace of St. Cloud. Here was to be the triumph of her life. She spent many days in planning a toilet that should be absolutely crushing to Josephine. Whatever she wore must be a background for the famous diamonds. Finally she decided on green velvet.

"When the day came Pauline stood before a mirror and gazed at herself, with diamonds glistening in her hair, shimmering around her neck and fastened so thickly on her green velvet gown as to remind one of a moving jewel casket. She actually shed tears of joy. Then she entered her carriage and drove out to St. Cloud.

"But Josephine, though no longer young, was a woman of great subtlety as well as charm. Stories had been told to her of the green velvet, and therefore she had had her drawing room redecorated in the most unbecomingly blue. It killed the green velvet completely. As for the diamonds, she met that maneuver by wearing not a single gem of any kind. Her dress was an Indian mullin with a broad hem of gold.

"Her exquisite simplicity, coupled with her dignity of bearing, made the Princess Pauline, with her shower of diamonds and her green velvet displayed against the blue, seem absolutely vulgar. Josephine was most generous in her admiration of the Borghese gems, and she kissed Pauline on departing. The victory was hers.

"There is another story of a defeat which Pauline met from another lady, one Mme. de Coustades. This was at a magnificent ball given to the most fashionable world of Paris. Pauline decided upon going and intended, in her own phrase, to blot out every woman there. She kept the secret of her toilet, and she entered the ballroom at the psychological moment, when all the guests had assembled.

"She appeared, and at sight of her the music stopped, silence fell upon the assemblage, and a sort of quiver went through every one. Her costume was of the finest muslin bordered with golden palm leaves. Four bands spotted like a leopard's skin, were wound about her head, while these in turn were supported by little clusters of golden grapes. She had copied the head-dress of a Bacchante in the Louvre. All over her person were camoes, and just beneath her breasts, she wore a golden band held in place by an engraved gem. Her beautiful wrists, arms and hands were bare. She had, in fact, blotted out her rivals.

"Nevertheless Mme. de Coustades took her revenge. She went up to Pauline, who was lying on a divan to set off her loveliness, and began gazing at the princess through a double eyeglass. Pauline felt flattered for a moment and then became uneasy. The lady who was looking at her said to a companion in a tone of regret: "What a pity! She really would be lovely if it weren't for that!"

"For what? returned her escort. "Why, are you blind? It's so remarkable that you surely must see it."

"Pauline was beginning to lose her self composure. She flushed and looked wildly about, wondering what she meant. Then she heard Mme. de Coustades say: "Why, her ears! If I had such ears as those I would cut them off!"

"Pauline gave one great gasp and fainted dead away. As a matter of fact, her ears were not so bad. They were simply very flat and colorless, forming a contrast with the rosy tints of her face. But from that moment no one could see anything but these ears, and thereafter the princess wore her hair low enough to cover them."

A Sour Critic.

Miss Vallmore—I was told to take lemon juice for my singing. Mr. Sourly—Haven't you got will power enough to stop singing without the aid of lemon juice?—Chicago News.

It is usually not so much the greatness of our trouble as the littleness of our spirit that makes us complain.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Purgative, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAL COMPANY, 27 NUNN STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



WANTED—A RIDER AGENT

Simple Latest Model "Hedgehorn" Bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making a big business out of it. NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S., without a cash deposit in advance. Proper freight and allow them to pay for it. We will deliver your bicycle when you are ready to pay for it. If you are not then perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and you will not be out one cent. FACTORY PRICES. We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save 10 to 15% middleman's profit by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogues and learn our method of selling bicycles and tires at special prices for riders everywhere. YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED when you receive our beautiful catalogues and study our superb models at the remarkably low prices we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with 1000 profit above factory cost. RICHARD L. MEAD, CHICAGO. You can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at our prices. Orders filled the day received. COASTER-BRAKES. \$8.50 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF \$4.80 SELF-HEALING TIRES A SAMPLE PAIR 4.80

The regular retail price of these tires is \$10.00 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.80 (cash with order \$1.50). NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES.

NAILS, TACKS or GLASS will not let the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use. DESCRIPTION: Made in all sizes. Relatively indestructible, very durable and hard to cut. A special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of this specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is \$5.00 per pair, but for a limited time we are making a special price of \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them entirely satisfactory. We will allow a cash discount of 10 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.32 per pair) if you send CASH WITH ORDER and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

IF YOU NEED TIRES. Hedgehorn Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at the special introductory price quoted above or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual price. DO NOT WAIT. Write us by postal today. DO NOT THINK OF BUYING a bicycle unless you are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Impaling the Wild Boar.

In Germany the boar hunt occurs annually. Trained hounds are held in leash until the lair of the boar is sniffed, and then they are let go. Off rush the bristling beasts. They run fast, and the faster they skip along the wilder and "wilder" they get. Sometimes they are shot, but the correct style of killing is to use a long spear or a short swordlike knife. The hunter spies his boarship speeding along in an almost straight line, blinded with rage and ferocity. Bending over sideways to the earth, the sportsman thrusts his spear dull end downward in the soil and the sharp point slanting upward, and turns directly to the boar's path. Straight on the wild hog rushes, and with all the impetus of his long flight he plunges upon the spear point and there, stupified dies a bloody death.

Peculiarity of Sea Otter Fur.

"This collar," said a furrier, "is sea otter skin, the costliest for known Silver Fox, beside sea otter, is cheap. Where you would pay \$1,000 for a silver fox skin you'd pay \$2,000 for a sea otter. It is only the Russians, the world's greatest fur lovers, who go in for this most precious of all furs. They use it exclusively for coat collars. Why? For a strange reason, an almost incredible reason. Sea otter is the only fur on which the breath won't freeze."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

MacPherson's Testimony.

The MacPherson-Mann Judkins is right—there's a deal of sufferin' attendant on you whisky drinkin', for, MacTaggart, sell mind me, whiles a man's drinkin' his ain whisky there's the terrible expense too think of, an' whiles he's drinkin' a friend's whisky he drinks so much that he suffers terrible the mornin'.—London M. A. P.

The Sequence.

It was a Kingston (Ont.) woman who recently sized up one feature of the servant girl question in a new way. She said, "I got a girl to relieve me of physical fatigue, and soon I got rid of her to relieve me of mental fatigue."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written.
2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.
3. All queries must be brief and to the point.
4. Write on one side of the paper only.
5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.
6. Letters addressed to contributors or for forwarding must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to
MISS E. M. TILLEY,
Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1911.

QUERIES.

6657. BOUTIN—Capt. John Boutin, of Newport, R. I., was, in 1751, in command of the sloop Jupiter, owned by Obediah Cornell, of Newport. In 1752 or 1753, Capt. Boutin was naturalized in Boston, Mass., he having been a subject of the French King. His widow, Margaret, daughter of John and Ann (Lainey) Hastings, died in Newport, R. I., Sept. 30, 1800, aged 82 years. The date of his death is unknown. Was he a son of Deacon Stephen Boutin, of Boston? Information relative to Captain Boutin and his parents is desired. W. E.

6658. HOWARD—I should be pleased to receive information concerning this family. Facts relating to George Howard, or Howers, of Scituate 1837, Plymouth 1830, and later of Cambridge, especially desired. Can he be connected with Richard, of Carmarthen, Wales, 1647, or was he from Somersetshire? Can Ruth who married Richard Knowles of Plymouth, August 16, 1859, be proven to have been his daughter? and Matthew, who died Cambridge, Jan. 30, 1831-5, his son? What was the relationship between George and John, of Medfield 1852 and Morgan of Newbury, Conn.? Was Jonathan of Taunton 1685 (see Wyman) the one of the name who founded the village of Somerset? Facts wanted concerning Eleuthera, Drackley, of Dedham, Mass., who married, Silenco, Rivers, daughter of George, Dec. 24, 1850.—A. G.

6659. CARVER—I wish to learn something of the parents or other ancestors or brothers and sisters, or their descendants, of David Carver, who was a resident of Granby, Hampshire Co., Mass., 1760, and who shortly after that time moved to Hebron, Conn., where he died in about 1800.—H. S.

6660. GREENE—Where did John Greene youngest son of James (son of the first John of Warwick, R. I.) live? Where did he die, and where is his will recorded?—G. R.

6661. GROVER—Who was the Thomas Grover, housewright, who settled in Massachusetts previous to December, 1782? He died September 15, 1789. Who were his ancestors?—T. B.

6662. CARD—Can any one give me the names of ancestors of Ann Card, who married Richard Slason, of Portsmouth, R. I., son of George and Sarah (Lewton) Slason? Richard was born 1076, died 1762.—W. B.

6663. THOMAS—Who was the wife of Nathaniel Thomas of Mansfield, Mass., died February 18, 1676? Who was his brother, mother? His father was William Thomas. Did he come from England?—F. B.

6664. HOWELL—Who was Sarah, wife of Aaron Howell, of Morristown, N. J.? When were the dates of birth and death? What was his ancestry? He had a son, David Howell, born January 1, 1747, who went to Providence, R. I.—S. B.

6665. SCOTTO SANDFORD—The first of the family of Scotto (and as far as we know the only one) to emigrate to America was a widow, Thomasina and her two sons, the three being among the earliest settlers of Boston, Mass. The widow became a member of the First Church September 21, 1634, and her sons were members May 19, 1639. The older son, Thomas, born 1619, married Joan Sandford. Can any one give me her parentage? After her decease, Thomas Scotto married Sarah. Who were her ancestors?—A. L.

6666. COOK—Ellis Cook appears as one of the settlers of Southampton, Long Island, N. Y., in 1644. He had a grandson Josiah and great-grandsons, Matthew, Zebedee and Elnah. Information of the earlier history of the former and of the later history of last four is desired.—N. J.

MIDDLETOWN.

Had it not been for the heavy snow storm early Easter Sunday morning it is doubtful if there would have been standing room at St. Columba's, the Berkeley Memorial Chapel, so large was the congregation. The vested choir from St. George's School gave the full choral communion service by W. A. C. Crutcher and the offertory anthem by Mr. John Stainer. Mr. Russell Newell, a master at the school, taking the solo parts. The rector, Rev. Latta Griswold, was the preacher at both the morning and evening services. While there was not so many flowers used this year as formerly the effect was extremely pleasing and simple. Potted Easter lilies and palms were arranged in the chancel with American Beauty roses and ferns upon the lectern and about the pulpit. Upon the altar was a profusion of Easter and calla lilies, white carnations, sprays and ferns, with large potted palms upon either side of the altar. Flowering geraniums to small pots were arranged about the baptismal font and there were presented to the members of the Sunday School at the close of the session. The flowers were all donated and were afterwards placed upon the graves in the adjoining churchyard with the exception of a few potted lilies which were sent to "about us."

Branches of palms with purple streamers, which had been placed above the memorial table in the inner chancel to the late Rev. Henry Morgan Stone on Good Friday to commemorate his third anniversary of his death, were

returned over Easter Sunday at Mr. Stone was laid to rest on Easter Tuesday.

It was quite a disappointment to the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church that Easter Sunday will find them without a settled clergyman. A service however was held in the afternoon, Rev. Joseph Cooper of Newport supplying the pulpit and preaching before a large congregation. The church quartette rendered especial music. White carnations and Easter lilies were used about the pulpit. The new pastor, Rev. Edward E. Wells and family, of Ivesburg, Vermont, arrived Wednesday evening and were given a warm welcome at the parsonage by a number of their parishioners who had the house in attractive readiness for their home coming.

Miss Nellie R. Peckham, a teacher in Newport, is spending the spring vacation at the house of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Peckham, on Wapping road. Miss Augustus Peckham, also a member of the household, a student at Harvard College, is also at home on his spring vacation. Mr. Joel Peckham has been in the past week by a severe grip cold and has been unable to attend to his duties as Representative in Providence.

Mr. Clark B. Grinnell, who for the last two years has been caring for the aged and invalid widow of Mr. and Mrs. Ashton Barker, Miss Mary Anthony, at their home on Turner's road, has decided to take a house with her daughter, Miss Clara Grinnell in Providence and shipped her household effects to that city on Saturday last. Her absence will be an extreme loss to the Women's Christian Temperance Union of which organization she was an untiring worker and for a very long period of years its president. Mrs. Ida Hainaway, daughter of John Tow Carr, is caring for Mrs. Anthony.

While early gardeners have continued to transfer lettuce, cauliflower and cabbage from cold frames to the ground, and there has been some planting of potatoes, the continued nightly frosts and snow storms have greatly retarded much planting and may seriously affect budding shrubbery.

The five schools closed Friday of this week to reopen May 1st, the beginning of the first school year term.

Mr. George Irish was bruised and wrenched Monday morning by being thrown under the wheels of his milk wagon while on his route on Van Zandt avenue. The horse took fright, and in attempting to stop him Mr. Irish fell. Luckily no bones were broken nor was the horse or wagon injured. Between 80 and 40 quarts of milk, a quantity of eggs, and portions of the harness were wrecked however, in the wild run, before the horse could be secured. After having his foot and ankle attended to by a physician, Mr. Irish was able to continue his work the next day although suffering much pain and inconvenience. Mrs. Irish is in very poor health and is being assisted by her sister, Miss Little Smith of Valley road.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Grinnell of Southbridge, Mass., formerly of Middletown, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter on Easter Sunday. They have two sons.

Newport County Ponona Grange, No. 1, Patrons of Husbandry, was entertained on Tuesday by Little Compton Grange, who served dinner at the close of the morning business session. The attendance was seriously diminished by a prominent funeral at the Tiverton Four Corners which called out many grangers from that section and also some who were in have assisted on the lecturer's program. Mrs. William M. Hughes, the lecturer, however, gave a program of readings by the county members, the "pound party" proved an amusing success with Joseph A. Peckham, Master of Aquidneck Grange, Middletown, as auctioneer, and Mr. Amos E. Maker of Warren, Providence County Deputy, and Master of Kioke-muir Grange, gave a helpful address upon Grange work.

Mr. and Mrs. Elton Warren, Peckham and infant son, who have been spending the past year at Tarver's, Florida, started for home on Wednesday and are expected to arrive Tuesday of next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Eliza Grinnell of Indian avenue, buried on Tuesday the second of their infant twin girls at the Middletown Cemetery, the committal services being conducted by Rev. Joseph Cooper of Newport. The first child died at birth some three weeks ago. Both children were placed in the same casket and were laid in the Jason Grinnell lot.

St. George's Church.

Senior Warden—Peter King.
Junior Warden—William S. Stocum.
Assistant Junior Warden—John H. Mustard.

Vestrymen—John H. Taylor, Elmer E. Leonard, Stewart Ritchie, James T. Wright, David C. Goodale, Lawrence H. Goodbold, David C. Casar, Robert Miller, Robert C. Edbs, George B. Stocum.

Treasurer—Peter King.
Secretary for Corporation—William S. Stocum.

Auditor—W. S. Stocum.
Delegates to Diocesan Convention—Peter King, W. S. Stocum, J. H. Mustard, W. O. Goodale.

Alternates—J. H. Taylor, J. T. Wright, David C. Casar, J. W. Durant.
Delegates to Convention—J. T. Wright, Elmer E. Leonard, Robert Miller, John W. Burnett.

Alternates—LeRoy Hazard, Edward T. Turner, A. E. Burdette Davis, Lawrence H. Goodbold.

NO STATE LOSES MEMBER

Massachusetts Gains Two Under New Apportionment Bill

Washington, April 21.—Massachusetts will be entitled to two additional members in the house of representatives if congress passes the reapportionment bill favorably reported to the house by the committee on census, making the total strength of the delegation sixteen.

The bill places the membership of the next house at 432, an increase of forty-two over the present membership. Under this plan no state loses a member, which would have been the case had a number lower than 432 been named.

The bill reported yesterday is practically identical with the Crumpacker measure, which passed the house last session, but which failed to come to a vote in the senate.

Kindness is catching, and if you go around with a thoroughly developed case your neighbor will be sure to get it.

The Recall.

Sophomore—Wonder what makes the telegraph lines hum? Senior—I've tried and for laugh, and I guess he's talking back.—Chicago Journal.

CAN YOU?

No one but the woman who owns one can possibly appreciate how many are the uses that these little general utility pieces can be put to. Artistically placed in a convenient corner of the parlor and dressed with its proper ornaments it invariably calls for the remark "what a dear little table that is." For tea serving the table itself and its detachable tray are indispensable. For cards it's just the thing. There's a remarkable showing of these little affairs here in our spring collection.

THIS LITTLE BEAUTY.

Is of solid mahogany with beautiful inlaid lines and the mahogany framed glass tray is removable. Its outline is grace itself. The general shelf below is ample for displaying dainty pieces of bric-a-brac and withal it is a piece that would ornament the cottage or the mansion. The piece as you see it is very reasonably priced.

\$18.00

A. C. TITUS CO.

225-229 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

To WASHINGTON and the SOUTHLAND.

TWO LUXURIOUS TRAINS

FEDERAL EXPRESS

Through service. Via Philadelphia, New York, Washington, Baltimore, and Annapolis. Leaving Newport 9:15 a. m. Daily. Arriving Washington 11:30 a. m. Daily. Leaving Washington 1:30 p. m. Daily. Arriving Newport 4:15 p. m. Daily.

FEDERAL EXPRESS

Daily, Sunday included. Through sleeping car between Boston and Philadelphia and Washington. Due Washington at 9:15 a. m. Prompt connection for all Southern Winter Resorts.

FEDERAL EXPRESS

Through sleeping car between Boston and Philadelphia and Washington. Due Washington at 9:15 a. m. Prompt connection for all Southern Winter Resorts.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD.

For information write A. B. Smith, General Passenger Agent, New Haven, Conn.

Excursion Tickets Now On Sale. For information write A. B. Smith, General Passenger Agent, New Haven, Conn.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD.

For information write A. B. Smith, General Passenger Agent, New Haven, Conn.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD.

For information write A. B. Smith, General Passenger Agent, New Haven, Conn.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD.

For information write A. B. Smith, General Passenger Agent, New Haven, Conn.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD.

For information write A. B. Smith, General Passenger Agent, New Haven, Conn.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD.

For information write A. B. Smith, General Passenger Agent, New Haven, Conn.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD.

For information write A. B. Smith, General Passenger Agent, New Haven, Conn.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD.

For information write A. B. Smith, General Passenger Agent, New Haven, Conn.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD.

For information write A. B. Smith, General Passenger Agent, New Haven, Conn.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD.

For information write A. B. Smith, General Passenger Agent, New Haven, Conn.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD.

For information write A. B. Smith, General Passenger Agent, New Haven, Conn.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD.

For information write A. B. Smith, General Passenger Agent, New Haven, Conn.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD.

For information write A. B. Smith, General Passenger Agent, New Haven, Conn.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD.

For information write A. B. Smith, General Passenger Agent, New Haven, Conn.

DOGS.

Notice to Owners and Keepers.

Section 10 of Chapter 15 of the Public Laws of the State of Rhode Island, provided, in effect, "Every owner or keeper of a dog of the age of six months or over, shall annually in the month of April cause such dog to be registered, numbered, described and licensed, and owners and keepers of dogs in the City of Newport shall secure such license from the Chief of Police of said City." Owners and keepers of dogs failing to comply with the provisions of this chapter are liable to a fine of ten (10) dollars.

JAMES H. CROWLEY,
Chief of Police.

Carr's List.

What's-His-Name,
by George Barr McCutcheon.
Cynthia of the Minute,
by Louis Joseph Vance.
The Catpaw,
by William Hamilton Osborne.
Bar-20-Days,
by Clarence R. Mulford.
Keeping Up With Lizzy,
by Irving Hatcher.
Boy Scouts of America.

DAILY NEWS BUILDING

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., April 15, 1911.

Estate of Mrs. M. Littlefield, Executrix of the last will of Mrs. M. Littlefield, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, presents her petition, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the debts which said deceased owed, the expenses, charges and costs of said estate, and setting forth the assets according to law; that said deceased at the time of her death, was seized and possessed of three certain lots or tracts of land, situated in the first township North and in the town of Charles Littlefield, Eastern on land formerly of Edward F. Smith, Southern and Western on land of John H. Smith, containing four acres, more or less, the same being subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 2, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 3, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 4, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 5, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 6, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 7, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 8, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 9, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 10, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 11, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 12, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 13, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 14, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 15, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 16, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 17, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 18, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 19, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 20, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 21, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 22, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 23, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 24, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 25, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 26, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 27, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 28, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 29, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 30, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 31, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 32, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 33, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 34, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 35, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 36, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 37, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 38, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 39, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 40, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 41, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 42, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 43, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 44, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 45, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 46, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 47, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 48, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 49, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 50, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 51, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 52, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 53, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 54, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 55, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 56, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 57, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 58, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 59, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 60, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 61, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 62, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 63, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 64, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 65, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 66, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 67, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 68, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 69, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 70, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 71, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 72, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 73, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 74, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 75, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 76, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 77, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 78, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 79, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 80, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 81, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 82, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 83, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 84, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 85, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 86, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 87, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 88, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 89, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 90, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 91, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 92, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 93, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 94, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 95, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 96, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 97, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 98, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 99, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 100, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 101, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 102, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 103, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 104, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 105, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 106, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 107, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 108, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 109, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 110, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 111, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 112, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 113, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 114, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 115, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 116, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 117, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 118, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 119, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 120, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 121, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 122, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 123, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 124, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 125, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 126, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 127, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 128, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 129, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 130, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 131, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 132, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 133, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 134, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 135, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 136, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 137, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 138, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 139, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 140, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 141, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 142, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L. J. Gardner, Trust No. 143, containing about one-half acre, more or less, and subject to a mortgage in favor of Mrs. L